

SATURDAY NIGHT

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UNITED STATES Republicans who realize the perils of the international situation are in the difficult position of having to seek at the same time the defeat of the New Deal and the defeat of German designs against the Americas; and in order to have any hope of defeating the New Deal they have to act as if they had no particular interest in defeating the German designs—for they need the votes of practically all the isolationist and even the completely pro-German elements in the American electorate. The campaign against Mr. Roosevelt—who if his week-end pronouncement on international affairs is any clue is prepared to run for a third term—will be based almost entirely on the cry that “he is not keeping us out of war.” There are additional votes to be gained by that cry and none by mere attacks upon the New Deal, as to which the mind of every American is already made up one way or the other. The Convention platform, the propaganda of the *Saturday Evening Post* and the isolationist columnists and broadcasters, are all intended to work up a new sense of futility and of un-Americanism about any effort by the United States to influence the course of affairs in Europe, and a new virulence of suspicion about British “propaganda.” And because Mr. Willkie is definitely a dangerous contender, this campaign will to a great extent tie the hands of Rooseveltian advocates of strong and immediate action against Germany. By the time Mr. Willkie is elected, if he is going to be elected, it may be too late for the United States to prevent the Nazification of large parts of South America, and perhaps even the Nazi control of the Atlantic.

There must be some among the more intelligent Republicans who realize the significance of this situation, and who begin to feel that even the defeat of the New Deal is hardly worth such a price. Indeed we know that there are such Republicans, for two of them have joined Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, and must have brought with them the support of a considerable faction of their party. But the dangerous question is not, who will win the elections? As to that, we suspect that Mr. Willkie, once in power, would speedily become almost as interventionist as Mr. Roosevelt. It is, will the struggle for the isolationist vote compel even Mr. Roosevelt to go isolationist during the next few weeks or months? Or will he have the courage to maintain what he believes to be the proper defensive policy for the United States against Germany—a policy involving the utmost of American assistance to Great Britain—in spite of the risk that it may entail the defeat of the Democratic party and of the New Deal? We believe that he has the courage, but his last utterance looked a little like a move towards compromise.

Mr. Roosevelt's New Line

THE advent of Mr. Wendell Willkie into the presidential arena, and the near approach of the Democratic Convention and the presidential election, do not seem to have improved President Roosevelt's wisdom in dealing with foreign affairs. His latest suggestion must be interpreted as being put forward with much more attention to its usefulness in the American elections than to its usefulness in the European conflict. As regards the possessions in the Western hemisphere of the various defeated European nations, the suggestion that they should be temporarily looked after, not by the United States, but by a conference of North and South American nations, is in itself not wholly unreasonable, though if adopted as a permanent principle it might lead to consequences which the United States would find embarrassing. But the idea that any similar method could be employed for looking after territory in Europe and Asia is too fantastic for serious consideration, and its enunciation can only be ascribed to a desire to convince a section of the American electorate that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of taking any part in the readjustment of the affairs of those two unfortunate continents.

The world is not divided up into watertight compartments as Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion would seem to imply. Even the watertightness of the Americas under the Monroe Doctrine has been rendered possible only by the existence of the British fleet, and if the British fleet should cease to be the mistress of the seas the American republics will be hard put to it to keep the victorious European nations from interfering in the Americas on a large scale. In other words, the status quo in the Americas has been maintained, not by the Americas themselves, but by the

Americas with the aid of the British, who have had no aggressive designs in the Western hemisphere. Correspondingly, the peaceable adjustment of territorial claims in Europe and Asia cannot possibly be arrived at without the assistance of the world's other great maritime power outside of those two continents, namely the United States. Mr. Roosevelt, we believe, is perfectly aware of this fact, and hopes that his declaration of American disinterestedness will be taken for what it is worth by its European readers—that is to say, as a cleverly designed move in the American elections.

We need hardly point out that the admission of Germany into the Americas would be just as objectionable to the United States if nine-tenths of the American Republics voted for it as if they all voted against it. It is not the opposition of the American Republics that makes it objectionable, but simply the dangerousness of Germany. The question is one of power politics pure and simple; but questions of power politics cannot be frankly discussed as such in the United States in an election year, so Mr. Roosevelt has to find a formula under which to disguise his policy. In order to make it look more plausible he suggests the same formula for application to Europe and Asia, where it is even more incapable of being taken seriously than it is in the Americas.

The New Cabinet

THE general feeling of the Dominion concerning the three new appointments to the Cabinet which were announced on Monday is unquestionably one of grave disappointment that the Prime Minister was unable to utilize the occasion in order to bring into the Government representatives of other shades of political opinion than his own. The advent of the Hon. Angus Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, unquestionably adds considerable strength; but all that can be said of the other two appointees is that they have still to demonstrate their fitness for high office in a time of great national emergency.

The general disappointment, however, is not due so much to the presence of Col. Gibson and Col. Mulock, both of whom have ancestral advantages, as to the absence of any man with a particular claim upon the loyalties either of Conservatives, of Labor, or of the non-Liberal agriculturists. Unfortunately it is impossible to tell exactly who is to blame for this state of affairs. We naturally do not know whom Mr. King approached with the offer of a portfolio, nor the motives which led those to whom portfolios were offered to decline them. It is probable that information will leak out in the near future which will shed some light on the manoeuvres of the past few weeks. But in the meantime there is likely to be

a general impression that influential non-Liberals of the type whom Mr. King would be likely to consider as potentialities for a more broadly based cabinet are not convinced of the permanency of the present Government, and are deferring their participation in public affairs until circumstances permit them to have some say in the choice of a leader.

The grounds of such an expectation—if expectation there is—are not very clearly visible to us at the moment, but these are days in which both situations and opinions change with terrifying rapidity, and it is barely conceivable that Mr. King's pledges on the subject of overseas conscription, which have made him the only possible Prime Minister for some time past, might make him an impossible Prime Minister at some time in the not distant future.

The Death Penalty

IT IS proposed, by a bill introduced into the House of Commons last week and approved by the special committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, to impose the death penalty for certain crimes when committed by aliens, which would constitute treason if committed by a British subject. Treason is a breach of the obligations of the subject to the Crown, and cannot therefore be committed by a person who is not a subject. The laws relating to treason are very ancient, and at the time when they were enacted there were few persons in the world who made a practice of residing outside of the territory of their own nationality. Today, in countries like Canada, which have until recently kept their gates wide open to foreign settlers and imposed no demand for naturalization, the situation is profoundly different. There are in Canada a great number of persons of foreign nationality, some of whom are undoubtedly animated by that new and to us strange feeling of racial loyalty which impels them to regard Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini as the proper object of their duty, rather than the government of the country in which they have settled. They are not strangers or temporary visitors; they are settlers in our midst, and they have all the advantages of Canadian nationality except the vote. If their loyalty is not to us but to our enemies, they are as dangerous to us as the most treasonable among our own people, and there is no reason in logic or justice why they should not be treated in exactly the same manner if they commit any action against the peace and security of the state.

At the same time we must not forget that the definition of treason is extremely vague, and that the definition of treachery, the new crime for which the death penalty may be invoked against foreigners in Canada, is equally vague. We have been in the habit of relying greatly upon the good sense of the Crown

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THIS is such a fantastic war that any day now we expect to hear that a Swiss destroyer has brought Herr Hitler to Canada as a war refugee.

PROPHECY

It'll be a short war or long,
And I'll be right or I'll be wrong.
—Old Sagacious Manuscript.

We are waiting for Russia's hollow excuse that her invasion of the Balkans is because she too needs living Rumania.

Modern Similes: As retiring as the Italian navy.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when you give an excuse over the telephone you will be satisfied the other party believes you.

It's been a tough month for the holidayers. Instead of coming back sun-burned they've come back mildewed.

But you have to hand it to the Italian navy. It's certainly putting up a great fight.

We understand that Premier King is now engaged upon the composition of a theme song: “There'll Always be a Liberal Party”.

Question of the Hour: “Isn't there anything in the cottage but beans?”

It seems pretty hopeless. Apparently the only way to get a truly National government in Canada is for everyone to join the Liberal Party.

What this world needs, of course, is less wishful thinking and more thoughtful wishing.

Nobody seems to know where Hitler will attack next, the lightning war never striking in the same place twice.

We doubt if Mussolini went in the war to help Hitler so much as he did to help himself to the spoils.

Esther says she can't understand it. She says she applied for a job with the secret service and after they listened to her they suggested she try to get a job with the department of information.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

BOMBS OVER BRITAIN. The air war between Great Britain and Nazi Germany is increasing in intensity as the days and nights go by. Britain continues to bomb purely military objectives, Nazi Germany is not so particular. Above, left, a row of houses in Cambridgeshire in which a number of civilians died as the result of a German assault. Right, the wreckage of a German bomber brought down during the raid.

authorities and of the Courts to refrain from seeking and awarding the death penalty for actions which might come within the definition but which are not sufficiently serious in their consequences to make it justifiable in the opinion of the majority of civilized people. We hope that this sense of proportion can still be relied upon, even when the accused is a person of alien enemy origin. But recent demands, in the Toronto press and elsewhere, for the imposition of the death sentence upon certain criminals of Italian origin for crimes other than murder—the only crime for which the death penalty has been tolerated by Canadian public opinion for many years—have given evidence of a certain increase of bloodthirstiness which is not an altogether pleasant sign.

Defence With Justice

MR. J. L. COHEN, K.C., of Toronto, who has had a good deal of experience in dealing with the workings of the Defence of Canada Regulations, has presented a memorandum to the committee now engaged on their revision, in which he lays great stress on the need for safeguards in the shape of “provisions which, without detracting from the protective and preventive object of the Regulations, guard individuals or groups against any unnecessary injury or prejudice.” He admits the necessity for the denial of formal public trial of cases arising under the Regulations, but points out that this very denial creates a need for a “review or appeal procedure,” which, without violating the requirements of promptitude and secrecy, will give all possible assurance against error and unnecessary injury either to individuals or to associations. This need is partly recognized in existing Regulations, which provide for a “reviewing committee” for individual cases; but Mr. Cohen suggests, and we think rightly, that these provisions are defeated by the current practice of “one-man committees,” and urges that there should never be less than three members, and that they should not be confined to officials.

There is at present no provision whatever for reviewing an order declaring an association or organization to be illegal, review being available for individuals only. This seems to be a most regrettable and illogical omission, and we hope that the committee will recommend steps to remedy it. The need for review is even greater for an association than for an individual, as there is no provision for the defence being heard in the original proceedings for invoking a declaration of illegality. The consequences of such a declaration are very far-reaching, including the confiscation of all the association's property, and the possible prosecution of all members, who are automatically condemned if they cannot disprove their membership, and cannot plead that the association should not have been declared illegal.

It is improbable that the right of review would lead to the reversal of any considerable number of declarations of illegality, but its mere existence would tend to make the original tribunal considerably more careful in the exercise of its immense powers.

New Toronto's By-law

THERE appears to be a distressing difference of opinion between the town of New Toronto and the Dominion Government as to the proper handling of the capital-labor relationship with a view to the winning of the war. Persons engaged in working for the organization of a trade union in one of the industries of that municipality have been distributing circulars reprinting lengthy extracts from the Government's recent Statement of Principles governing labor-employer relations during the war, in which

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United States Should Break With Germany At Once

BY MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT, U.S.

New York.

DURING the last week we have had several useful lessons.

We have seen that the British government sets so high a value on sea power that it was willing, even at the risk of turning a former ally into an enemy, to take the most drastic measures to prevent acquisition by Germany of additional capital ships.

We have seen the tremendous moral value in war, let alone material value, of a bold and resolute policy which is not handicapped by refusal to take risks.

We have seen to what abject submission a proud and warlike nation may be reduced by the new "strategy of terror," once its organized resisting power has been broken and the lives of its citizens are at the mercy of a modern technique of conquest as ruthless as that of Genghis Khan or Timur, and far more efficiently equipped and administered.

We have had laid at rest the rumors which have been going about to the effect that Britain now intends to sue for peace in her turn.

We have been told that Nazi Germany does not recognize the basic concept of the Monroe Doctrine, and that Germany sees no reason why some European nations, and not others, should have possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Germany Warns Latins

We have read in Herr Hitler's own newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, a warning to our Latin-American neighbors on the "unsatisfactory" attitude of their press, with a grim forecast that Germany will never forget where she found friendship and where criticism, when it comes time to adjust the future relations of Germany and Latin-America.

We have been brought face to face with the possibility that, with the expressed German attitude toward South America what it is, the French possessions in this hemisphere, and presumably those of the Netherlands and Denmark as well, may, under the control of German-directed puppet governments in the home states, become centres of Nazi influence and intrigue in the New World—to say nothing of becoming naval and air bases. And this may be done without any change of flag or transfer of sovereignty; without, that is, any outward violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

We have seen, from French statements, that the Germans never once abandoned their pressure to obtain control of the French fleet, despite their promises and assurances that it would not be used against Great Britain in this war. Taking those promises at face value, for what purpose was it intended that it should be used?

Conning over our military position, we come to certain inescapable conclusions.

Real Stake is Rule of Sea

One is that the real stake in this war is the command of the maritime communications of the Atlantic Ocean. That command rests still in British hands, thanks to the vigorous action of the British government. But it will do so only as long as the British fleet continues to exist, as long as it still has bases adequate to its operation and maintenance, and as long as Britain is able to maintain that freedom of action which is indispensable to the free employment of sea power.

But we must also recognize that command of the Atlantic Ocean is vital to our own security. We can exercise that command ourselves, as against the present combined fleets of the Axis; we cannot exercise it as against the fleets the Axis will have next year, plus the British fleet. We cannot build or acquire from any source in time, the warships needed for this purpose. It is therefore necessary for us to maintain the British fleet in being, if we can.

More, it is also necessary for us to see to it that the control of that fleet does not pass into hands which may be hostile to us; if we can.

These propositions are self-evident. They scarcely require argument. The question to be weighed is whether we can do anything effective to contribute to this necessary end without taking risks which are unjustified by the hope of success.

Any Course Contains Risks

Remember that we take risks anyway. If we do nothing, we take the risk that the British fleet, in the hands of a Nazified British government under control of a ruthless German master, or in the hands of German officers and men, may be employed to further German ambitions in the New World which will bring us into deadly danger. This risk we must weigh against the risks we take if we now try to prevent such a thing from happening. It can be prevented from happening only by prolonging the powers of British resistance, either in the British Isles, or if that be impossible in the end, then in the dominions and colonies of the Empire.

While this resistance continues, we purchase time to continue with the scarcely-begun labors of completing our own defenses. When this resistance ends, we must face alone whatever may betide. In the face of existing facts, in the face of no more than the past week's lessons, we had better have done with all contentions of the "we-can-get-along-with-Hitler" order. We have seen the end to which appeasers come. We can get along with a victorious Hitler only under conditions where we can oppose his force with superior force. That means first of all sea power. We come back to the facts of the situation—we come back to the British fleet.

But what can we do to prolong British resistance?

Hope the First Factor

First of all, we can give the British people hope. It was the death of hope which was the death of the French Republic. If we do nothing, the British will fight, but they will fight as men fight who see no use in fighting save to sell their lives as dearly as they may. This is the greatest and most far-reaching aid we can afford the British.

Second, we can make available to British warships the use of our North Atlantic bases for maintenance and repair, now that their own are so severely threatened.

Third, we can organize on a grand scale efforts to evacuate the children and some of the women of the British Isles, presuming that British resistance continues long enough to enable these plans to become effective.

Fourth, we can increase in all categories not impairing our own defense, and without the present restrictions of the Neutrality Act, our material aid to Britain.

Fifth, we can now make such agreements as shall assure the safety of the British Dominions and colonies by American-British naval co-operation in the event of the forced evacuation by the British fleet of its home bases. This would involve our agreeing not to permit the Germans access to American foodstuffs and supplies as long as they were fighting Britain. It would require the support of our Latin-American neighbors, and the assured command of the Atlantic Ocean.

Far-Flung Bases Needed

Sixth, we can now take such steps as shall assure us of having fully manned, equipped and defended bases to make this policy good—in Greenland, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Trinidad, the Azores and on the west coast of



↑ THE PICTURES ↑

THE MEN WHO MUST KEEP GERMANY FROM BRITAIN'S SKIES. These members of a crack fighter squadron—on a 24-hour watch—are protecting an industrial section in Great Britain. Left, an airman, on duty at the telephone, receives orders from the controller at operations room. He repeats the instructions to the pilots of the squadron who are waiting in the crew room. Right, pilots, just returned, report to the intelligence officer the details of their engagement with the enemy.



adoption of a national policy which will assure the safety of the republic.

There can no longer be any doubt in any thinking citizen's mind of the reality of the danger, or the character of the threat with which we have to deal. But we ought to remember that the resources of Nazi Germany are not inexhaustible; that famine will gnaw at Europe's vitals this coming winter; that Hitler has not acquired access to any source of petroleum which can really take care of his requirements; and that his bid for world empire, like those of Philip II, Louis XIV, Napoleon and Wilhelm II before him, can be strangled by sea power in the end—provided sea power is given time to do its slow but inexorable work.

Self-Preservation First Law

It is not our duty to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Historically that is the task of Britain. Successive British governments have shirked this duty; a

generation of British people have refused to bear the burdens of armament. Admit all this—and yet we are today faced with a situation which, while not wholly of our making, must nevertheless be dealt with not on the basis of wishful thinking and idle recrimination, but on the basis of self-preservation in the face of deadly danger. War is a terrible thing to have to contemplate; but defeat in war—especially in modern war—is worse.

Our sole concern should be with our own future. This future is bound up, in a world ruled by force, with maintenance of the command of the seas by which, and only by which, danger may come to us or our neighbors. Such measures as we can take to this end ought to be taken, must be taken. These are not only material matters; they extend also into the realm of the spirit and the will. We have the power to save ourselves if only we can make up our minds in time, and act accordingly. If we sit idly taking counsel of our fears, we shall have to pay the price that others have paid who cried Peace, Peace, when there was no peace.

The Front Page

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collective agreements are strongly endorsed and the use of intimidation to prevent workers from joining unions is declared an offence. The distributors of these circulars have been served with summonses on the charge that they did "within the municipal limits, distribute, throw or offer by hand to pedestrians, a pamphlet, circular or printed matter of a class deemed likely to cause unrest among the inhabitants of the community, contrary to by-law 1084 (4)." We have no intention of prejudging this case, which has yet to be heard by the constituted authorities; but we cannot refrain from pointing out that if pamphlets drawing attention to the declarations of the Dominion Government, and pointing to their entirely logical conclusions, are "likely to cause unrest among the inhabitants" of New Toronto, there must be something seriously wrong either with the inhabitants of New Toronto or with the Dominion Government. The inhabitants of New Toronto are entirely at liberty to disagree with the Dominion Government; many inhabitants of older Toronto do so. But we do not think they are free to suppress the views of the Dominion Government even though they disagree with them, and even though those views should be such as to "cause unrest" among those inhabitants.

Anger and Wisdom

IT WOULD be extremely unfortunate if the not unnatural resentment of Canadians at the attitude of Mr. Henry Ford towards the supply of war equipment for the Allies from his American plants should have the effect of seriously curtailing the business of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. To use an

TOGETHER

NOW that my hand has the warm touch of yours,
Waves that curl near shall not drift us apart,
Afternoon winds can blow summer away,
Sunsets may fade.

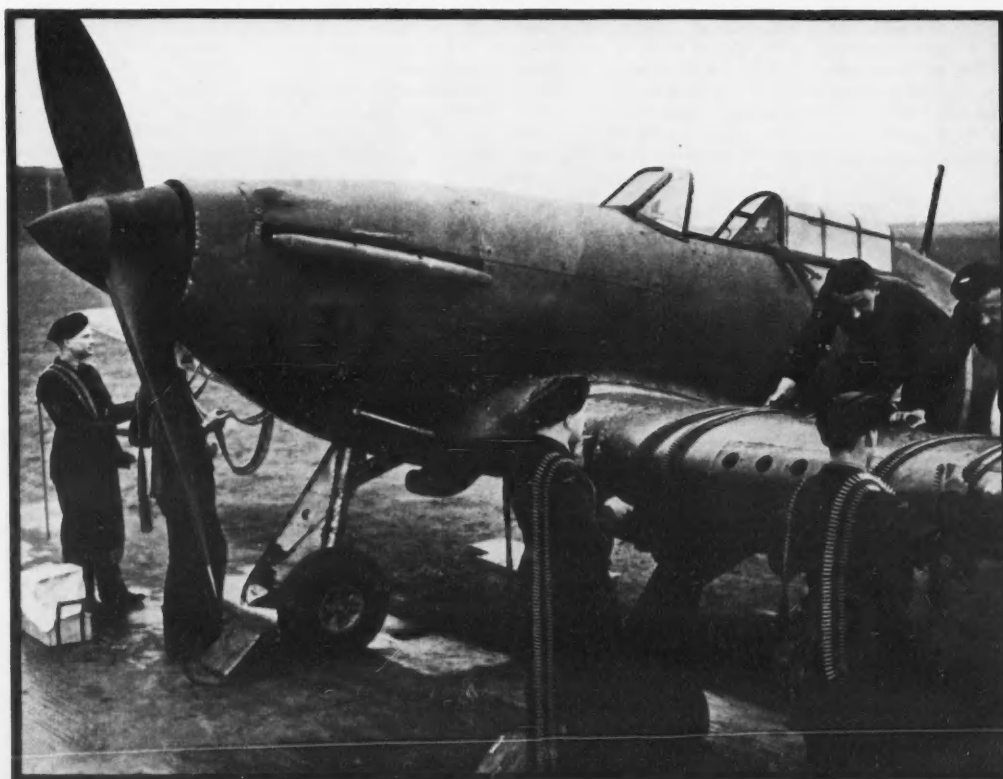
With the sure peace of your voice at my side,
Far-fluted trains may call sadly at dusk,
Now that I no more am severed from love,
No more alone.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

does not. Its ability to perform this service, which is of immense value to our war effort, is entirely based upon its organization for the production of cars for use in civil life. The manufacture of war equipment is not a permanent business, and if Canadian Ford is to be able to carry it on as efficiently and as cheaply as possible, it must be able to count upon retaining a considerable part of its peace-time business even throughout the war and upon resuming that business in its full proportions when war production comes to an end. The Canadian Government has made it abundantly clear that it is most anxious that the normal flow of civil business in the Ford works in Canada should not be interfered with just because many Canadians happen to be angry with Mr. Ford; and we are confident that the best interests of the country will be served by following the Government's lead in this matter.

Mr. McIntosh's Views

IN A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT on the career of Mrs. Neilsen, the new Member of Parliament for North Battleford, Sask., it was stated that her opponent and predecessor, Mr. C. R. McIntosh, had for a long time been an opponent of the work of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, the British organization for aiding British settlers in Western Canada. Mr. McIntosh writes that he has never directly or indirectly opposed or even criticized this work, and had until recently no knowledge of the Fellowship's existence. He also writes that he had nothing to do with the eviction proceedings against Mrs. Neilsen, which were instituted by a firm of lawyers outside of the constituency, acting in behalf of a mortgage company. There was a suggestion in the article that the Liberal party organization might have had something to do with these proceedings, but none connecting Mr. McIntosh with them personally; and as regards the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, we must express our regret that any misrepresentation of Mr. McIntosh's position should have appeared in our columns.



WITH BRITAIN'S CRACK FIGHTERS OF THE AIR. Re-arming the aircraft is one of the many duties of the ground crew. Loading the thousands of bullets in the eight Browning machine guns is described as "putting the Hurry in the Hurricane".

Make Canada Different

BY STUART ARMOUR

There will be United States tourists in Canada again, in large numbers, just as soon as the Americans get used to the passport situation. There is not, and probably will not be, any obstacle in their getting into Canada; but owing to their own regulations they have to be sure that they will be able to get back without too much trouble. Meanwhile Canada wants and welcomes American tourists, and Mr. Armour, a Canadian who has resided for many years in the Land of the New Deal, suggests some interesting ways of attracting them.

IF BEAUTY is in the eye of the beholder, romance is in the mind of the traveller. Implant in the mind of a tourist that he is in a romantic country, and even the most tumble-down shack becomes quaint in his estimation. Canada to the average American is personified by the R.C.M.P., the Dionne quintuplets and other figures about whom he has woven a romantic legend. While the average American looks upon Canadians as akin to himself, he generally thinks of us as living in an environment different from his own. It would pay Canada very handsomely to foster and emphasize this idea that we are different from the United States. Donald Moffat has wittily said: "Canadians are American to the English and English to the Americans." We have done much in the past to confirm English opinion about us. It would be most profitable if we now took steps to give confirmation to the American view.

Probably the best and easiest way of creating the proper British atmosphere for American tourists would be to have a scarlet-clad and well-mounted R.C.M. Policeman stationed at the Canadian end of each bridge leading into this country and at each roadside customs house. The chief if not the sole function of these would be to create a romantic atmosphere, and to impress upon incoming tourists at the very outset of their visit that they are in a new and British country. Admittedly, this would be pure showmanship, but all ceremonial really falls into this category. By this simple means we could make it plain to tourists that they were entering another land, and we could do it without resort to the irksome passport regulations which used to bring this fact home so forcibly to travellers in Europe.

Americans are omnivorous searchers after things different or unusual. If we adopt the traditional ceremonies of our two parent races, or develop traditional ceremonies of our own, and then advertise them attractively in the United States, we shall be able to attract far more tourists than by harping on our hunting and fishing facilities. One of the most effective Canadian advertisements of recent years was that appearing over the signature of the Prime Minister. Its effectiveness was enormously enhanced by the simple fact that it displayed our handsome Coat of Arms. In other words, the advertisement was not only different in form, but it emphasized the fact that we are part of the great British Empire—that Canada is monarchical and thus different from the United States.

Deer Are Not Rare

Our tourist advertising usually stresses the fact that Canada is "a sportsman's Paradise". Whatever the truth of this statement, the expression has become hackneyed beyond all effectiveness. In the single state of Pennsylvania the annual kill of deer, amounting to well

well as a chain of office on all official occasions. That is a custom which could be revived with profit to the office of Mayor and to the benefit of citizens of Toronto generally. Authority does nothing to enhance its prestige when it lays aside its trappings and its symbols. To paraphrase an old saying—"Authority poorly clad is held in low esteem."

In far too many cases those who visit Toronto pass through the city without tasting its essential flavor. This is largely because they have not been taught to look for differences, or the differences which do exist have not been sufficiently emphasized. It is hard for a touring American to realize, for instance, that Toronto is one of the most pro-British cities in all His Majesty's dominions. There is not a great deal in the city which visualizes for the stranger this deep attachment to the Crown. Nor is there any daily ceremony to bring home to stranger and citizen alike that this is very much a British city despite its surface Americanisms.

Ottawa is a living example of the hopeful fact that two disparate races can tolerate differences in outlook and work together to create a unique national life. As a city, Ottawa has something of the almost indefinable spirit of Paris; much of the dignity of London; and a decided touch of the picturesqueness of Belgium. As a capital it is unique. Here is a city that is in very truth a frontier town. In none other can one stand on a high Gothic tower and look north into real frontier country. The Gatineau Hills mark the virtual limits of urban civilization. Beyond them lies a land practically uninhabited to the North Pole. Few people can gaze northward into the blue haze without being greatly moved.

Color for Ottawa

In no other city in the world is there a hotel quite like the Chateau Laurier. Not only is the Chateau a beautiful building and a well-run hotel, but its lobbies combine in unique fashion the good features of Claridge's in London and a People's Palace in the U.S.S.R. Grave Privy Councillors rub shoulders with simple folk from the back country on terms of easy and unembarrassed familiarity. Admirals and generals and privates pass freely in and out, each enjoying its hospitality and each behaving with becoming decorum. Nowhere else can one see Democracy in such perfect action.

But how comparatively few Americans visit our delightful Capital city. Yet there is no real reason, save a lack of imagination, why Ottawa should not rival London as a centre attraction for Americans. For one thing, it is far easier to get at. But it will never be the tourist centre it should be until some effort is made to provide more colorful tourist attractions. Fine buildings, a beautiful location and a magnificent war memorial are not enough in themselves to attract people off the beaten track. These provide an admirable background for pageantry and ceremonial, but they need pageantry and ceremonial to give them life. The visit last year of Their Majesties proved to the world that we Canadians can handle pageantry and ceremonial quite in keeping with the traditions of our two parent races.

In London the Guard Mount at Buckingham Palace is a never-failing attraction for tourists. The mounted sentries at the Horse Guards in Whitehall exercise a similar fascination. It would pay Canada many times over if, after the war, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and the Governor General's Foot Guards were made units of the Canadian Permanent Force and carried out a daily ceremonial in Ottawa. The tourist business they would attract to Ottawa, and perforce to other parts of Canada, would make the expense involved a most excellent investment.

Our Art in Storage

One may smile at stories of American tourists who "did" the Louvre in Paris in twenty minutes. But the Louvre was one of the many things that attracted them to Paris in such profitable numbers. In Ottawa there is what is admitted to be the world's finest collection of war paintings. They lie for the most part in storage. In any European or American city they would be magnificently housed, and they would be a tourist attraction comparable to the National Gallery in London, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, or the Freer and Corcoran Galleries in Washington.

When the Government has carried through its present plans for the beautification of Ottawa, and has made provision for a proper National Gallery, much will have been done to make the Canadian Capital bulk larger on the tourist map. But, after the war the Opening of Parliament should also be made an even finer spectacle than is now the case, and its date should be set so that it will attract visitors, and it should be well advertised. Even in its present truncated form, the opening of the Dominion Parliament is a ceremony without parallel on this Continent for tradition, color and impressiveness. Unfortunately, much of its public appeal is lost because comparatively few people can gain admittance to the Senate Chamber. It could be made a finer public show if troops were employed to line the streets leading up to Parliament Hill, and if the Guards of Honor were furnished by units trained up to the high standards of the Household troops in England. After all, there is nothing like scarlet and gold and waving plumes to attract people, be they Americans, Canadians, Chinamen or Swedes. Francois Pouliot, that engaging Member of Parliament from Rivière du Loup, has stated that professional soldiers are needed to give the Opening of Parliament the final cachet. And he is right.

At the same time, the dignity of Parliament would be much enhanced if the Speakers of both Houses wore wigs and ceremonial robes. The Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature wears a wig, and the mace-bearer is resplendent in Highland full dress. There is probably no excuse for putting the mace-bearer at Ottawa into doublet, kilt and hose, but the two Speakers should follow British precedent and appear clothed as befits their ancient and very honorable office.

What is true of Toronto and Ottawa is in some measure true of other Canadian cities. Montreal has in her annual St. Jean Baptiste parade a spectacle to rival the New Orleans Mardi Gras. But how many Americans know about it? Vancouver usually stages a Dominion Day parade that is a model for other cities to copy. How well is it known outside a few neighboring states? Western Canada, as well as Ontario, stages a whole series of admirable musical festivals each summer. Are they advertised to the music-loving Americans?

Wigs for the Judges

Every American admires the general excellence of Canadian law enforcement. In London the Law Courts are a centre of attraction. Why not also make the majesty of the law in Canada an attraction for tourists? If, in your familiarity with Canadian Courts of Law, you think they would be of no interest to visitors from the United States, it is plain that you have never seen the undignified disorder of the average American Courtroom. I will remember the excited pleasure of an eminent Philadelphia lawyer who visited the Courts in Toronto a year or two ago, as he told a group of his friends that—"The lawyers wear gowns and address the Judge as 'My Lord', just like they do in England." Incidentally, it would be a very good move if the wearing of wigs by Canadian judges was revived. Canada is the only part of



"VERY WELL, ALONE"

—Low.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Democracy Defends Itself

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE House of Commons Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations is one of the strongest that could be selected from the present membership, and is working with great industry and devotion upon a peculiarly difficult task. It is, I think, approaching that task in an entirely different spirit from that of the interdepartmental committee which drew up the original regulations, and which seems to have been largely concerned with making them as vague as possible, in the rather unjustified belief that those who would have to apply them would always be able to distinguish between behavior which would really give comfort and aid to the enemy and behavior which, though falling under the very general language of the Regulations, could not seriously be regarded as likely to influence the cause of the war one way or the other.

There is one point, however, about which I am not sure that all the members of the committee are entirely clear, and about which I am very sure that a large number of the people of Canada, including the Hon. Mr. Conant of Ontario, are not clear at all. This is the distinction between internment and imprisonment—in other words, between confinement for the sake of the safety of the state and confinement for the sake of punishment. The two things are absolutely and fundamentally distinct, and in time of war, when the safety of the state is very definitely endangered, it is essential that the distinction be kept constantly in mind. Imprisonment is a punishment, and a punishment cannot, in any state which pretends to an interest in justice, be administered unless the offence has been effectually proved before an impartial court. Internment is not punishment, it is merely precaution; and it is perfectly proper that the state when in danger should apply internment to any person about whom the authorities have a reasonable suspicion that he is likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the state safety.

The misunderstanding which conceives of imprisonment and internment as two means of arriving at the same end is very widespread in Canada at present, largely on account of the publicity given to the case of Mr. Adrien Arcand and his fellow-conspirators. These gentlemen are not being imprisoned, they are being interned; and they are being interned, not because internment is the equivalent of imprisonment, but because the proceedings necessary to imprisonment include public trial, appeal to a higher court, and the possibility of release on bail. The Crown regards them, rightly I think, as too dangerous to be permitted even the possibility of release on bail, and has therefore abandoned the attempt to prosecute them in the courts.

The state would have no right to imprison them, which is a punishment, upon anything short of effectual proof; it has a perfect right, and it is its only wise course, to intern them upon reasonable suspicion which may fall very considerably short of effectual proof. Mr. Conant, and some other Canadians, seem to want to punish Mr. Arcand and his like on mere suspicion, on the ground that proof of crime is too slow and too uncertain in time of war. But they advocate this only because they have forgotten that internment exists for that very purpose, and can properly be applied in the circumstances which they describe, just because it is not a punishment but a precaution.

NEVERTHELESS, two consequences flow from this difference between internment and imprisonment. The first is that, because no crime has been effectually proved against the interned, his internment should be no more uncomfortable than is necessitated by the circumstances. If the interned accepts it in the proper spirit, and behaves himself accordingly, he should be made as comfortable as possible. I say this even concerning Mr. Arcand, whom we all believe, on the strength of evidence which includes even a German short-wave broadcast, to have been guilty of grossly treasonable relations with the enemy. The point is that he has not yet been effectually proven to have been guilty, and that he is not yet being punished for being guilty, and that the time for proving him guilty and punishing him will come after the war; at the

moment he is merely being detained because it is believed to be dangerous to the state to allow him to be at large. It is obviously necessary to restrict very closely his communications with the outside world; but it cannot be necessary to prevent his relatives and intimate friends from knowing where he is, what is the state of his health, and various other things about him which can be of no importance for the forwarding of any conspiracy. And what is true of Mr. Arcand is obviously even more true of the hundreds of much less dangerous persons who are being detained on account of suspicion.

The second point is that, internment being always applied without the process of proof which is considered necessary in a court of criminal law, it is essential to make sure that the suspicion upon which it is applied is reasonable, and exists in the minds of several responsible persons. Theoretically, internment is ordered by the Minister of Justice; but in practice it is naturally the result of a decision by one or more of his subordinates. It is vitally important that no one such subordinate, nor any small group of them, should be able to send a man into internment upon suspicion which would not be regarded as reasonable by a reviewing committee of disinterested men, if the interned should ask to have his case reviewed by such a committee. Therefore, the most important thing in the whole business of internment is the provision for a reviewing committee and for assuring to the interned his right to bring his case up for such review. Nobody is asking that the Crown should prove its case before this committee in the manner of a court of law. Nobody is asking that the proceedings of this committee should be public. Nobody is asking even that the interned should be made acquainted with all the evidence against him. All that anybody asks is that the reviewing committee should be a sound one, containing at least one or two persons of judicial mind; that it should be made acquainted with all the evidence upon which the suspicion is based; that if it regards the suspicion as unreasonable it should have the right to recommend to the Minister that the interned be released; and that if the Minister does not act on that recommendation he should be required to notify Parliament that effect.

THE only way in which all these requirements can be met is by granting the interned what may be called a limited right of habeas corpus—the right to have his case brought before a court which will satisfy itself, not that the suspicions of the Minister of Justice are well founded (for it is quite impossible in time of war that the evidence for these suspicions should be examined in a public court), but merely that the Minister of Justice has acted within the law, that the interned has been granted a reviewing committee if he asked for one, and that the report of that committee has either been acted upon or notified to Parliament if not acted upon. Incidentally there is reason to believe that in the absence of this limited right of habeas corpus the spirit of the letter of the Defence of Canada Regulations is already being defeated by a practice of assigning a single government official to the task of reviewing, and calling him a "committee".

It does not seem to me that the limitations here suggested can possibly interfere with the efficient operations of the Department of Justice in preserving the country from the activities of internal enemies. Some indeed may say that these limitations are so slim as to be valueless. Slim they are, but not, I think, valueless. Without them a single, strong-minded officer under the Minister of Justice might contrive upon his own sole judgment to keep in internment for the duration of the war a person whom no proper committee would dream of detaining for five minutes. Without them no person of foreign origin, no person of Canadian birth but with intimate association with foreigners, can feel absolutely secure against what would be to all intents a modern version of the *lettre de cachet*. Without them Canada, under an incompetent, lazy or bigoted Minister of Justice, if such a one should ever succeed the present admirable occupant of the post, could easily come little short of being ruled by a Gestapo.

the far-flung Empire where judges do not wear wigs on the Bench. It may be argued, of course, that the Law Courts are not generally sitting during the summer tourist season. The answer might well be that the now short tourist season could be considerably lengthened if our differences were emphasized and Canada was not advertised almost solely as a summer vacationland.

Our English, French, Scottish, Welsh and Irish ancestors brought with them a rich store of folk songs, folk dances, and a knowledge of significant ceremonies unsurpassed by any people. It has too often been our fallacious idea that in crossing the ocean our people underwent a sea-change and that we have grown beyond the need of such things. The people of every Canadian

city and town and village should turn back to their British and French traditions and revivify them, if only to counteract the stresses and strains of modern life.

The tragic events of the past few months give Canada a great chance to increase her already large tourist business. If Canada emphasizes her differences, if she draws upon her British and French traditions to make her daily life more interesting, colorful and significant, the golden stream that once flowed east will flow north. This will not only bring us much badly-needed foreign exchange with which to wage war for liberty, peace and freedom. It will also help in our spiritual regeneration by giving Canadians a new sense of pride in their traditions and their institutions.

Apology to the Admiralty

ALL the sweets of the world are mine,
Freedom and laughter, love and wine,
Children singing, and lambs at play,
Trees and flowers and grasses gay
And the whole brave beauty of every day.

Even the bitters in my store
Have some sweet in their inner core.
Pain and poverty bring me care,
Death reaps savagely here and there,
But I walk with memories bright and rare.

Never once have I thought of slaves
Sinking into their blood-marked graves,
Poets, prophets and men of art
Beaten with rods in the open mart
And the limbs of the virgins torn apart.

Never once on my dreamy path
Gave I heed to the ships of wrath
Guarding me in my soft delights;
Frowning galleons, in surging flights
Through the angry days and the inky nights.

Oh, the shame of my careless ways!
Praising God on my sabbath days,
Walking happily, bold and free,
Never praising the men at sea
Who are helping God to be good to me.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

over 20,000 head, is probably greater than in the whole of Canada. What is true of Pennsylvania is true in some degree of all the Eastern United States. Despite the rapid growth of urbanization, the work of game conservation bodies has provided exceptionally good fishing and shooting almost at the gates of even the largest American cities.

Of all the scores of Americans who have asked me about visiting Canada, or who have told me of their visits to this country, scarcely one has ever mentioned fishing or hunting or camping or canoeing. Those are recreations they can get so easily and abundantly at home. What they talk about is the Frenchness of Montreal, the Citadel at Quebec, the Mounties they saw in the flesh, the English-type helmets worn by the "bobbies" in Toronto. They are not looking for sameness, and the only note of disappointment that one encounters in talking with them is that there are too few differences.

Cities, of course, make the greatest impression upon tourists. If they are unusually beautiful or unusually quaint they soon become Meccas for free-spending travellers. Not all Canadian cities can make claims to great beauty or unusual qualities. But by emphasizing their British or French characteristics they can, in time, make themselves of interest to travellers from south of the line, especially if those travellers are already imbued with romantic notions about us. In most of our tourist advertising, except that about Quebec, scarcely a word is said about those things which Canada alone possesses in North America. Instead of emphasizing our differences from the United States, every effort seems to be made to make Canada appear as being very little different from any State of the American Union. This same effort is all too evident in the way in which our towns and cities ape the appearance of towns and cities south of the international boundary.

Toronto is one of the great cities of the Empire. It ranks in importance with Melbourne, Sydney, Cape Town, Bombay and Calcutta. Yet, each of these cities has a Lord Mayor to symbolize its civic dignity and importance. The chief magistrate of Canada's largest English-speaking city should also bear that honorable title. His induction into office should be made the occasion for a suitable display of pageantry and ceremonial, and it should be used to attract visitors to the city. In bygone days the Mayor of Toronto did wear a robe as

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This new inexpensive cable service, *Social Letter Telegram*, inaugurated last year by "Imperial Cables", is available from Canada to all points in the British Empire. A GLT must bear full postal address, must be entirely a social message (greetings, family news and so on), must be written in plain language and must have a clear meaning. Prepaid replies allowed.

What a thrill for a friend or relation of yours, now thousands of miles away, to get a birthday telegram from you, or a cheery message on some other special occasion.

GLTs will be delivered in conformity with rules for Night Letter Telegrams.

RATES: The rate for 12 words varies from 72¢ to \$1.20 depending upon destination. Additional words in proportion.



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MOTOR-BOAT "PARASHOT" PATROL. A riverside factory in England has trained its employees against the day when they must defend the plant against German parachutists.

THE HITLER WAR

Ireland -- Loophole in Britain's Defences

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IRELAND presents such a glaring invitation for a German diversion in Britain's rear that one would think, with attack on the Isles threatened almost hourly and the object lesson of the past three months before them, the Dublin Government would be ready to co-operate with Britain for their own security. In the circumstances it moves one to something between despair and disgust to hear Mr. de Valera tell a *New York Times* correspondent last week that "strict neutrality is our best safeguard. If we let one country in, that inevitably would provoke the other to attack. Our only hope is to let none in... We have not the slightest intention of abandoning our neutrality. We intend to resist any attack, from any quarter whatsoever. But if war... comes upon us we will do our best to defend ourselves. And whoever comes first will be our immediate enemy."

It is a sardonic echo of what the Belgians, the Dutch, the Scandinavians, used to say. Germany was to be trusted just as much as Britain; if the latter made any suggestion that they get together and plan a common defence they answered that she was just trying to get them into the war and had better not come too near or they would shoot. Strange, when the Germans came along to "protect" them they all called on Britain for help and with a curious and flattering unanimity sought refuge with her and confided in her their hopes of regaining their territory and freedom. I suppose if the Germans landed in Ireland tomorrow Mr. de Valera's Government would not be long in joining the half-dozen other refugee governments and national committees now in London. But in the meantime Mr. de Valera can only talk of the "safeguards of neutrality" and argue that strengthening Ireland's

defences would provoke a German attack, when it is obviously the only thing which will discourage it.

Of course, there are special circumstances. There were special circumstances with all the others. Hitler loves special circumstances. If they don't exist he spares no pains to create them; if they do he aggravates them as much as possible. The situation in Ireland must be a source of considerable delight to him. A people divided, in the first place, by religion, and so absorbed in an inherited hatred which has no present basis (did not Mr. de Valera admit in the next breath that "we get along very well with the British. All questions between us have been amicably settled except the most important one of all—partition?") that they can't see the great danger hanging over the country; much as the Hungarians, wild to take back Transylvania, do not realize that Germany will then simply swallow Hungary and Transylvania together. For the rest, Ireland is planted in a strategic position in Britain's rear, the larger part of it defenceless, provided with a ready-made desperate and fanatic Fifth Column in the shape of the Irish Republican Army, and so obsessed with the notion of neutrality that it continues to offer hospitality to a large German legation staff, just so that all the Nazi plans and liaison arrangements can be perfected with the least possible trouble.

Let Germans in First?

That is the situation. Hitler's difficulty in making use of it is a purely military one; Britain's in rectifying it is a military, political and psycho-

logical complex. There is the old feud standing between the English and the Irish. The Irish have never had the Germans in the country, but they had the English in, and after fighting for centuries to get them out the farthest thing from their thoughts is to invite them back again. On the other hand memories of the Black-and-Tan troubles of 1920-21 deter the English from forcing their way in. They have besides no wish to re-embitter Irish-American feeling just at this time. So, considering everything, it might be better even from the military point of view to let the Germans be the first-comers and be designated as the enemy and then come in as the rescuers, among a friendly instead of an inimical population.

For Eire stubbornly refuses to join Ulster and Britain in making a common defence plan in advance. She will join with Ulster, "providing the Northern Irish Parliament is made subject to the Parliament of all Ireland instead of to the British Parliament. Then defensive measures can be worked out effectively. And such defensive measures must be worked out on a basis of neutrality." In other words Ulster must pull out of the war and the British forces in the North be packed off home. Somehow the Ulsterites and the British can't see how that would "effectively" strengthen Ireland's defences. So they make the best of the present situation, which really could be much worse than it is.

Invasion Limited

After all, they will hardly have to deal with anything but airborne troops and there is a limitation to the number of these and the amount of equipment which can be flown in. It is hardly likely that with Britain fully awakened and her planes constantly reconnoitering all bases for a possible invasion of her shores and breaking up concentrations of shipping, such an armada could sail for Ireland as sailed for Norway. Even if a few ships did try (and Churchill has pointed out that one heavily-armed division would require no less than 40 ordinary sized transports) it is very different venturing past Land's End and across a stretch of the Atlantic alive with British merchant shipping, surface and air patrols, than sneaking up the distant Kattegat. Nor would the conditions for bringing in troops by air, landing them either by parachute or from big transport planes, be as favorable as in Holland or even in Norway. They would have further to travel. British fighters based in Cornwall would lie straight across their path and might take a heavy toll of the slow, clumsy machines. And any aerodromes which the Germans might seize or improvise in Ireland would be subjected to immediate strafing by British bombers, who would be as close to the scene of action as they were to the Waalhaven Aerodrome at Rotterdam, which they aided the Dutch troops to retake, and far freer from German fighter opposition.

Finally, Britain has in Ulster a secure and well-prepared bridgehead for operations in Ireland, which she did not have in Norway. A mobile striking force is held in readiness there, with only an open land frontier between it and Eire. One slight concession, which Eire might be persuaded to make, would still further improve the British position. That is the use of the former naval base of Berehaven in Bantry Bay, at the south-west corner of the island, which Britain gave up in 1938, along with Lough Swilly in the north and Queens-town in the south, over the protests of Winston Churchill.

Stories of the secret weapons which



Doctor of Character

There were a lot of boys in his county named for the country doctor. It wasn't just because Doctor Stacey* had brought them into the world... it was because their fathers and mothers could wish for nothing finer than that their boys might be like him.

A great name is something to live up to, of course. But it takes more than a name to create character. It takes breeding and training... and then a lifetime of being true to the things bred into you.

Quaker State is pedigreed... it comes from the finest Pennsylvania crude oil. It is carefully refined in the most modern refineries. But beyond that, Quaker State is a great oil because it has always been a great oil; made by people who have never made anything except the finest oil it is possible to make. And like most quality products, Quaker State offers real economy because it gives the safest possible protection. Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada, Ltd., 457 Fleet Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

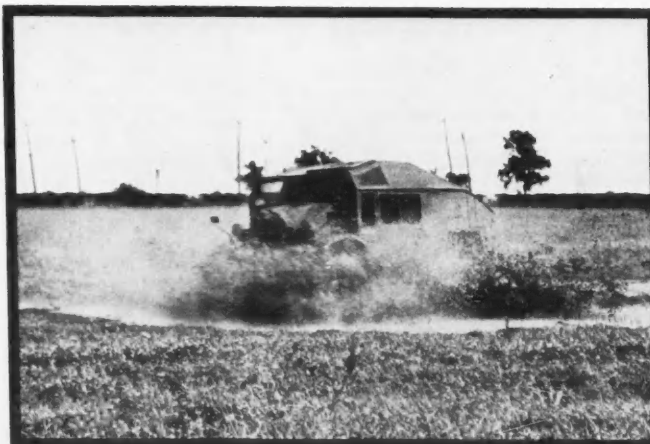
*The name is fictitious, of course.

Trust your car to
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Hitler is preparing for the invasion of Britain multiply daily (strings of bomb-loaded gliders to be towed behind his big planes, or troop-filled submarine "trailers" behind his U-boats, rocket-shells, 150-mile guns to bombard London from the Continent, big amphibian tanks which will swim the Channel, and a new and deadly "chrome" gas) and the date has even been widely predicted. None of these new devices is to be derided, as Hitler will certainly produce some terror-stricken new weapon or treacherous stratagem (I think in particular he might use a new gas or bacteria), and the attack may be launched almost any day. Yet it is also possible that it may be delayed for some weeks. The preparations will necessarily be enormous, and may be retarded by the constant harassing action of the R.A.F. Then Hitler may decide to clear up the Balkan situation first. Old animosities and aspirations are seething there. If they are allowed to boil over into a free-for-all just now the crops won't be gathered, production of many things necessary to the Reich will be halted, transport will be disrupted and perhaps the Rumanian oil wells and refineries destroyed. (We should be free to bomb these ourselves now.) Hitler might even decide to clear up the whole Mediterranean situation first, working with the Spaniards and Italians to seize Gibraltar, occupy the whole of French North Africa and stage a vigorous land and air campaign against Egypt, Suez and the Mesopotamian oil fields.

The fact is that the Battle for Britain has been on now for three weeks, with aerial preparation on a steadily mounting scale; although we probably haven't had more than a taste of it. Some people are repeating Hitler's boast that he would parade through Paris on June 15th and London on August 15th, and noting the report that he is guaranteeing steel deliveries in South America for October. All one can say to this is that Mr. Hitler is getting cocky. If I remember rightly, Napoleon boasted that he would make peace in Vienna by Christmas, 1805, and in London by the following Easter. He gained his Austerlitz all right and paraded through Vienna. But though the war went on for ten years longer, he never did see London.



UNIVERSAL MACHINE GUN carriers will soon be made in Canada. At the bottom, Wallace R. Campbell, president of Ford Motor Company of Canada, inspects one of the carriers with Lieut.-Col. Warnica, O.C. the Essex Tank Battalion. Top: testing a gun tractor. Both vehicles will be made by Ford of Canada.

A STATEMENT ON FORD WAR WORK IN CANADA

This Company is in the war to the full limit of its resources. Until the British Empire is victorious, until the battle for freedom of nations and liberty of peoples is won, we have pledged all the vast manufacturing facilities of our Canadian and overseas affiliated companies to the service of the Empire.

We regard this to be our simple duty as a Canadian institution, one of the industrial resources of the Dominion. The 8,400 employees in our plants as well as our widespread dealer and service organization from coast to coast are Canadian. The Company's shareholders include a large proportion of Canadian investors. No one individual, family or company has a majority control of our shares.

For these reasons, aside from our deep feeling of loyalty to the Empire and its high purposes, it is fitting that Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited should give wholehearted support to the national war effort.

From the very beginning this has been our course. Even before war was declared, in co-operation with officers of the Department of National Defence, we laid in our plant the groundwork of military production. Since conflict became a reality we have given war orders precedence over everything else. More than fifty per cent of our production is in vehicles for military use and this percentage is increasing rapidly.

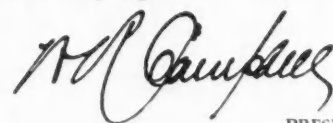
We are now engaged in supplying approximately 35,000 motorized vehicles of many types, of which 10,000 are for the Canadian government and 25,000 for other Empire governments.

We are constructing at our own expense a \$700,000

plant addition to provide facilities for the building of Universal machine gun carriers of which we have undertaken to deliver fifty a week to the Canadian government as soon as production can be started. This addition will also enable us to increase production of other types of military vehicles. Our affiliated companies with plants in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India and Malaya are similarly engaged in Empire service.

Beyond our manufacturing facilities we have been fortunately able to contribute skilled man-power. From our Canadian and overseas organization, engineers and men with special training in transport and other lines are rendering valuable service.

Major adjustments in our business have been necessary through loss of export trade and because of domestic taxation. We have made these adjustments cheerfully. Our one concern now is the successful prosecution of this war so that people of all nations may again be able to work in freedom and peace.



PRESIDENT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Statement in Parliament by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply

"The president of the Canadian Company has shown perhaps as keen a desire to assist in Canada's war effort as any citizen of this Dominion has done. His corporation since the outbreak of the war has done and is doing very important work for Canada's war effort, in the way of building motor transports and Universal carriers. The company has placed itself entirely in the hands of the government as to the terms of the contract which it has had.

"A contract, providing for a fixed price as low as we could find any basis for asking, was worked out; an overriding provision was inserted that the books of the company would be audited and if the stipulated price produced a profit more than a very low percentage indeed, that price would be scaled down accordingly. In other words, the work of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, its attitude toward the war, and its ability to assist in Canada's war effort, have been so far as I have been able to observe, beyond criticism."

Statement in Senate by Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Senate

"Ford Motor Company of Canada is doing its utmost to serve the interests of the country, the War Supply Board and the Government."

Statement in the Senate by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative Leader in the Senate

"They (Ford dealers in Canada) are numbered in the hundreds. And the number of employees of these dealers is very large. The ramifications are tremendous. For all the purposes concerning us, the Company is a Canadian concern, and I can add to the assurance given by the honourable leader of the House my own feeling that there are no better Canadians than those at the head of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and throughout that Company's organization. They will assist us to the utmost in our war work."

Women's Auxiliary Motor Service

Early in the war the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, organized free training courses for women in the care and operation of motor vehicles for possible war service. 284 such classes have been conducted, with an enrollment of 7,343. The number who have completed the eight week course is 3,473, with 2,656 now under instruction and 1,214 enrolled in new classes about to start. All instruction and equipment has been furnished

by Ford dealers and the Company without charge.

Types of Motorized Vehicles for Military Use Being Made by Ford Motor Company of Canada

The Company is engaged in manufacturing 35,000 motorized vehicles for Canadian and overseas governments. They include light two-wheel drive trucks, known as 8-cwt., which are used for carrying light stores, personnel or wireless sets; 15-cwt. units, used to transport heavier loads,

personnel, as anti-tank gun tractors, water tank carriers, etc.; 30-cwt. four-wheel drive, used as load carriers; three-ton, four and six wheels, for heavy loads, for workshops, for wrecking equipment, etc.; four-wheel drive gun tractors used to haul artillery, as well as ambulances and regular passenger cars and station wagons specially fitted and painted for army purposes. Present schedule of deliveries of these military vehicles constitutes more than 50 per cent of the Company's production. The plant is working day and night.

Surety Bonds protect Building Enterprises

Surety Bonds guarantee the completion of office buildings, apartments, large houses or provincial highways . . . and are usually a stipulation in the contract when such work is awarded to contractors.

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada: Victory Bldg., TORONTO

LAWSON T. HARGREAVES, Manager for Canada W. C. BUTLER, Supt. Casualty Dept

THE EUREKA-SECURITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1864—SAME YEAR AS PEARL . . . POLICIES GUARANTEED BY THE PEARL

LONDON LETTER

They're Very Unhappy in Soho

BY P.O'D.

June 17th, 1940.

SOHO has become a sad place. So also has Little Italy up in the Clerkenwell district, the headquarters of the ice-cream wagons and the barrel-organs. There are other Italian colonies in London, but these are the two main ones. Gloom has descended upon them like a November fog, blotting out all the color and gaiety.

Though war is undoubtedly war, English people are finding it hard to dislike Italians or to be suspicious of them—or even to take them seriously as hostile aliens. It is not easy to work up a really hearty hate against the smiling little man who perhaps only a few nights ago was serving you your "fritto misto," and pouring out for you the kind of red ink that usually goes with it.

Still, there is a time when chances cannot be taken, and the authorities are not taking any. All over the country—for the Italians are almost everywhere—frightened and bewildered little men are being hauled out of their shops and homes for questioning. Most of them, no doubt, will be released—probably to hurry back and paint out the Italian name over the shop, and replace it with a French or Swiss or Greek one. A good many of them are now said to be claiming Cyprus as their homeland.

But not all the Italians are harmless little waiters or fruit and ice-cream merchants. Quite often in Soho restaurants I have seen swagging fellows in black shirts, who were treated with an exaggerated and probably rather timorous respect by their fellow-countrymen. These

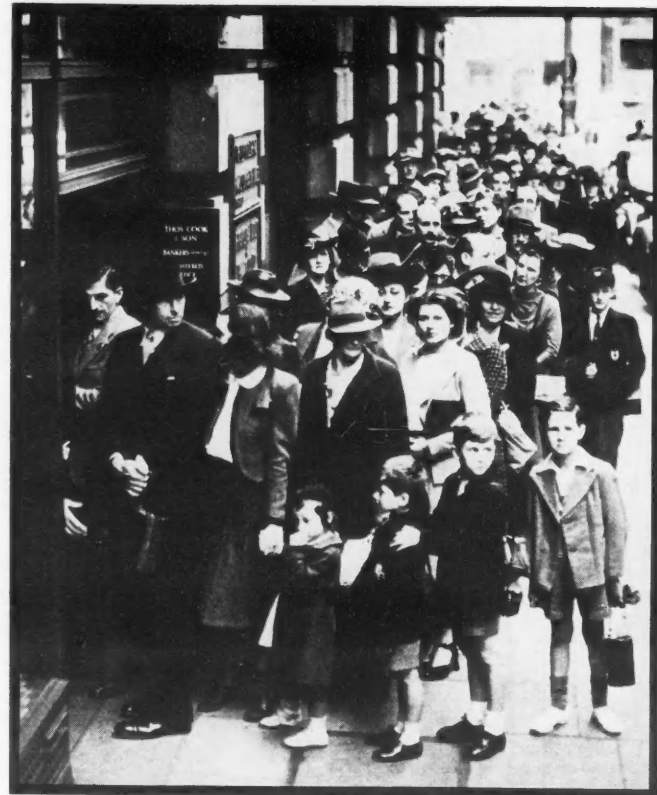
Fascist gentry are likely to spend the rest of the war in an internment camp—unless, as is probable enough, they have been given the tip in time, and have got out of the country.

For the rest of the Italians in England it is difficult to feel anything but sympathy and regret. Technically they are aliens, though a good many of them have never even seen Italy. And technically they are hostile, though all most of them ask is simply to be allowed to go on living their own peaceful, hard-working lives. Whatever Mussolini may or may not achieve for Italy, there can be no doubt that he has served these people an ill turn.

Marital Church Bells

When church bells ring in rural England now, it won't any longer be to call the worshippers across the pleasant fields to where the ivied church lifts its tower among the trees. It will be to notify the Local Defence Volunteers to seize their guns and hurry out to their posts, and the new force of mobile guards—the Ironsides—to make all possible speed to the point of attack. It will mean that "Jerry" is dropping in on us for a little visit, out of the blue.

Sad as is the necessity that turns church bells to these martial uses, it won't be the first time that they have sent out sonorous warnings to the people that the invader was upon them. Many an ancient bell hanging in a church tower, especially along the Southeast Coast, has clanged out such menacing news—not once, but many times. Only in those old days it used to be the French who were the hereditary enemy.



THEY WANT TO COME TO CANADA. Waiting in line at the Children's Overseas Reception Board in London are these parents anxious to have their children away from blackouts and bombs.

The notion that England has never been invaded since the days of William the Conqueror is true enough, if by that is meant the landing of an enemy force large enough to be more than locally effective. But if England has never been invaded since the time of the Normans, England has certainly been raided over and over again. It used to be a kind of national pastime for the daring seadogs on either side of the Channel to make swift descents on the opposite shore, do as much damage and gather as much plunder as they could, and then make an even swifter get-away—if they were lucky.

There are even legends that Napoleon himself set foot on English soil. That was while he had a huge army waiting around Boulogne for a year or more, waiting for the chance that never came. The story goes that he wanted to see for himself—and saw. But that is as far as he ever got. There seems little chance that Hitler will get even so far, but some of his men may. In fact, it now seems highly probable. And so the church bells of England will once more be ringing out their ancient call to arms.

No Time for the Races

Almost the last thing that the average Englishman gives up under stress of war conditions is his interest in sport. And so it comes as a bit of a shock that the Derby and the Oaks could have been run at Newmarket, and caused so little excitement that the public seemed almost unaware of them. I doubt if one person in a hundred could even tell you the names of the winners.

Remembering the way the whole business of the nation stopped for these races in happier days, this surely is striking evidence of the national concentration on the grim business in hand. But then, of course, the Derby anywhere else than on Epsom Downs isn't the Derby at all, but a mere subterfuge to preserve the historical continuity of the race.

One rather interesting little point about the Oaks—the great classical race for fillies—is that it was won this year by Mr. Esmond Harmsworth's "Godiva." And this year is the 900th anniversary of the birth of Lady Godiva, or so the legends claim.

They Don't Like Brangwyn

One point that I have never been able to understand about art in this country—one of many points—is the attitude towards Frank Brangwyn. Here is a painter whose work hangs in dozens of the world's great galleries, who has over and over again been honored by foreign governments and foreign art societies, who is famous, not only as a painter, but also as an etcher and designer. But so far as his own people are concerned—even people sincerely interested in art—he might merely be some elderly nonentity whose paintings are hung because he happened, for some mysterious reason, to get elected to the Royal Academy.

Some years ago I took an opportunity to visit the ancient and beautiful hall of the Honorable Company of Skinners in the City. The most striking feature of its decoration is a superb series of murals by Brangwyn, done nearly forty years ago—his first great commission. It was especially to see them that I went. Talking about them to the secretary, I remarked that they must bring him a great many visitors every year.

"They do," he said, "hundreds—from the United States and Canada and from the Continent, but hardly ever any of our own people. They don't seem to like them."

Odd, isn't it? And yet these are pictures that might be expected to have a strong popular as well as critical appeal—striking and impressive design, rich and beautiful coloring. But neither the critics nor the public seem to like them. When the author of the new life of Brangwyn that has just appeared asked the director of the Tate Gallery a few years ago, why the only Brangwyn in the collection was not displayed to better advantage, the director said: "We don't like Brangwyn here. Brangwyn is not a painter."

So there you are! It is one of the mysteries of the English attitude towards art. Most of the rest of the world, that thinks about such things, thinks that Brangwyn is one of the great British painters. Here in England they don't think he is a painter at all! I give it up.



"I used to play the trombone myself..."



1. Believe me, an automobile mechanic meets all kinds of people. This lady was a high-class singer—and a swell looker. I felt pretty bad when she hinted I'd done a sour job of tuning up her car. "I know an off-beat when I hear it," she said. "My motor still makes funny noises when I go up a hill or try to get going in traffic!"



2. I know there's no sense arguing with a prima donna (I used to play the trombone myself), so all I say to her is, "Let me try your car." Sure enough there was a nasty "ping" in the motor that wasn't there when it left my shop. "See what I mean?" she says.



3. But I had the answer. "What kind of gasoline are you using?" I asked. It came out she'd noticed a bargain sign at some gas station over on the other side of town and filled up there. "That's your trouble, Miss," I told her. "I've tuned this car for top performance with the best gasoline and when you feed it anything else it just naturally complains."

4. "All right, blame it on the gas!" she says, just like a woman. But I go right on talking. "Every car has a spark adjustment that controls power. High anti-knock gasoline allows me to advance the spark for more power and mileage. If you don't use the best gas, I'll have to retard the spark. That'll stop the 'ping' but then you'll lose power. This chart explains it..."

→ → The higher the anti-knock quality of gasoline... the farther your mechanic can advance the spark toward maximum power (without "knock" or "ping")... and the better the performance of your car.

HERE ARE THE SIGNS OF IMPROVED GASOLINE



BETTER—This sign on a gasoline pump means that lead (tetra-ethyl) has been added to the fuel to improve the anti-knock quality. "Lead" gasoline is sold by dealers throughout the United States and Canada.



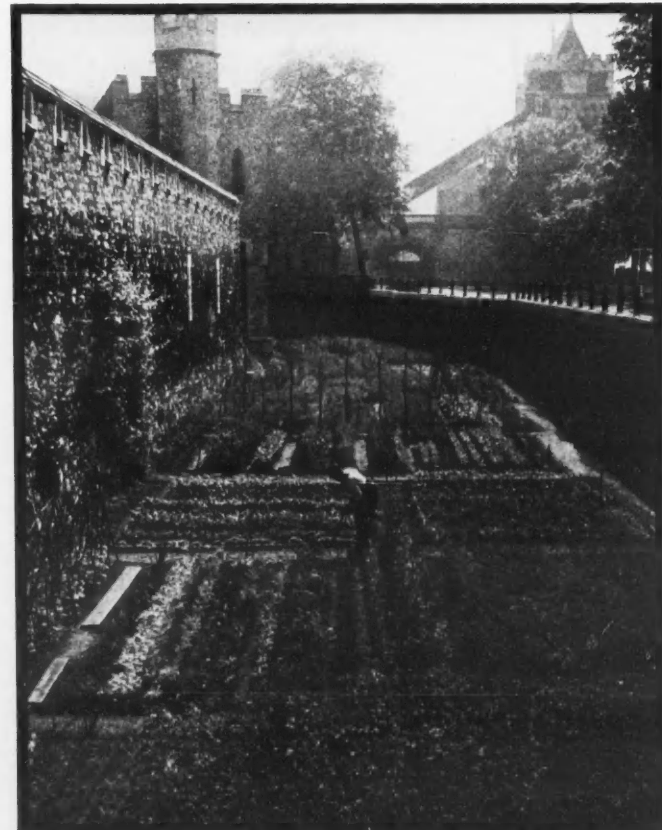
BEST—The "Ethyl" emblem means that the gasoline contains enough lead (tetra-ethyl) for highest anti-knock. In your dealer's hand motor fuel, and your engine's spark can be advanced close to the point of maximum power and economy.



5. Well, I finally convinced her and we rolled into a gas station for a tankful of top-quality gas. Before we'd gone a mile the engine stopped "pinging" and she stopped complaining, and, boy, you ought to see the smile she gave me on the street yesterday. (Your car, too, will run a lot sweeter if you fill up at the pump marked Ethyl. Read the chart again!)

The better the gas—the better your car!

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline



THE TOWER'S IN FLOWER NOW. Britain is using every available space for the growth of food. Even the moat of the Tower of London has been utilized and it looks like a bumper crop. The diggers for victory haven't made a complaint yet about ghosts in their turnips.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

The Rising Clamor for War Collectivism

BY DONALD FIELDS

"The potential of production and consumption is determined solely by physical laws," says the author of this article. "Not until someone convinces me that the laws of physics are different in dictatorships from what they are in democracies shall I believe that the ones can organize a system of production which the others cannot organize."

The often-heard allegation that dictatorships can take economic measures which democracies cannot take, is put down by Mr. Fields to a confusion between democracy and liberal economy, and between economic and financial policy. He calls it the "downright declaration of mental bankruptcy and moral defeat."

THE number of people who demand that the state take a more active hand in the economic sphere is steadily increasing on this continent, especially in the United States. But many of the newcomers have nothing in common with the oldtimers who have raised the same demand for a long time, who have raised it irrespective of whether there was peace or war, irrespective of whether there was a war imminent or not. These are the socialists and communists, or milder in manners but no less conscious of the ultimate goal, the planners.

Their ranks have now been swelled, and are being swelled every day, by those who are clamoring that the state adopt far-reaching collectivist measures in order to deal with the present emergency; in order to deal, as far as economic measures can deal with it, with the defence against Hitler. If totalitarianism can save us from Nazi domination, we must adopt it, they say.

Many of them, to be sure, are reluctant if they think of what may happen after the war. Others, however, insist that any thought of the "hereafter" is irrelevant, because, whatever may happen, even the worst (as if social peace could ever be a bad thing) would still be better than being dominated by Nazism and Fascism.

Britain's Revolution

All of them, however, are united in an almost childlike belief that the state can do economic things which other institutions cannot do. It is the complete triumph of today's faith over yesterday's faith, with more or less conscious reservations as to tomorrow's faith. They point to England where Churchill, they think, has overnight created a collectivist economy.

They do not see that what has happened in England is a successful democratic, and qualified social revolution. Bloodless, because the patriotism of English Labor is greater than that of the classes opposed to it, the classes who fought at the same time against Hitler abroad and against labor at home. Bloodless, because Churchill realized this, and because he recognized the force of the movement which had long strained its fetters, and ceased to strain them with the outbreak of war and resigned itself to impotence because it is honorable and patriotic.

Late have they found each other, the movement and the man, but not too late to prove that nothing on earth is unconquerable but a patriotic social and democratic revolution; in spite of tribulations which will come, and reverses which may come. Naturally, the social success of the revolution has been achieved only as far, or not even quite so far yet, as it can be achieved under present circumstances. And even as far as it can be, and has been, achieved it is not quite assured. It cannot be so as long as only about 250 out of some 600 Members of Parliament are sincere supporters of the present English administration (which fact, by the way, provides the justification for calling what has happened a democratic revolution). However, the political adjustments to secure it definitely will probably be made when the time is there. And certain minor adjustments, which will, however, have a great psychological effect, will probably be made soon.

That so many of the new collectivists on this continent do not see, is not only due to the chaos of these our days, but also to the fact that there are interests which wish to "hush up" the fact that the mother of democracy has borne another child, one that is more sterling than many she has adopted in her life.

State Control

What has happened in England is thus no testimony that could be used with justification by those who think that the state could, and wish that it would, be more active on this continent to speed up and intensify economic activity by direct intervention. The question whether this should and could be done boils then down to the dispute of the *laissez faire* adherents on the one, and the interventionists on the other hand.

This dispute is very old, and still very vigorous although it has long been recognized that no general rules can be laid down; that nothing can statistically be proved one way or the other; and that consequently all that can be done is to decide each case of proposed intervention on its merits, which means not only on the strength of arguments (as merits cannot be proved in advance), but through the strength of the powers that be in a struggle with the opposition.

If, then, the grand words which we hear so frequently at present do nothing but betray an amazing amount of muddled thinking on the question, many of the new converts to collectivism lay themselves open to an even graver objection.

They have always been loud and quick at proclaiming the inefficiency of the state in business, its lack of perspicacity, its throttling of initiative, its slowness, red tape, corruption and bribery, and all the others. They have correspondingly lauded the absence of these evils in private business, and its consequent higher efficiency; whether armament manufacture was concerned, or an inter-village bus line. And now, when ideas and countries fight for their very existence, these converts make a *volte-face* and say that we ought to fight for our ideas and our lives with that inefficient government machinery which, in their opinion, was not good enough to guide us through years of peaceful security.

It is difficult to draw the line here between blindness and hypocrisy. For



MAKING ENDS MEET

a moment we thought that these people ought to be condemned to read for the rest of their lives loudly and publicly the eulogies which their friends poured out over Lord Simon's last budget not so long ago. But we thought so only for a moment, because deep in our mind we have reserved this punishment for Hitler and his speeches, promises, and pledges.

Many Examples

During the last war there were many examples of how government interference with economic activity worked. There was price control, raw materials control, shipping control, there was state production of munitions, state interference with agriculture, labor, and credit. And when the war was over, nearly all these measures were forgotten, and even people of whom one would not expect such platitudes said: the difference

between war and peace conditions is such that these measures should not be continued.

But nobody denied that the controls made possible things which otherwise would not have been possible. Nobody would deny that those measures effectively harnessed diffused forces so that they flowed into one great reservoir; and that that reservoir provided the power for a vast machinery which could not have been made to go, and to keep going, by any power which came from a smaller, or from scattered reservoirs. The greatest of modern social engagements, war, it is said requires extraordinary measures. But in peace, it is assumed, we can take things easily.

To Hitler and Mussolini there is no difference between peace and war as far as things economic go; peace is only a period of economic preparation for war. To us, the democrats, (Continued on Page 9)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

A Bigger Job for Canada

BY P. M. RICHARDS

AS NEARLY everyone is aware, since this war began Canada has had to make a series of fundamental changes in her war program in order to meet sudden drastic changes in the situation overseas. What everyone does not yet realize is that the "Battle of Britain" may require yet another make-over of this country's war effort, of perhaps profound consequence to the Canadian economy.

This new change would be occasioned by German destruction of British means of production, resulting in a need for correspondingly greater production by Canada and other countries supporting the British cause. And this increased production would almost certainly have to embrace ordinary consumption goods as well as planes and other munitions of war.

This is because the Germans will not confine their destruction to military objectives—aircraft and shell factories, transportation facilities, oil refineries, armories, etc.—but will also attack factories which are only or mainly engaged in supplying the civilian population. They may deny that they are intentionally bombing such factories, but they will do it nevertheless, in order to reduce British fighting power and general morale, and because civilian objectives may be less well defended than those of obvious military significance.

Thus Canada may very soon have a new job to do: the provision of a multitude of the ordinary "consumer" goods required for the day-to-day subsistence of the people of Britain, which until now have been mainly produced by plants in Britain, but which, perhaps, can no longer be produced by them in anything like the needed quantities.

Aid Must Be Prompt

It depends, of course, on the degree of success of German destructive efforts. Official British statements indicate that so far the German damage has been relatively slight, but such statements tend to lean to optimism, and the second and major phase of the Battle of Britain is yet to come. An attempt at invasion is likely to be accompanied by a still greater intensification of air bombing, and a sharp jump in material and human losses is not improbable. Canada must be ready to do whatever is required at that point, because immediate aid may be imperative, and Britain may be unable to do any more for herself than she is then doing.

Another point to consider is that Germany's sea blockade of Britain, by submarine and bomber, has also been intensified in recent weeks, with a result-

ing increase in losses of merchant ships, so that Canada must face the likelihood that a proportion of her shipments to Britain will not reach their destination. That means a volume of production and shipment sufficient to make good such losses.

Also it may be unwise to count too much on United States help. As Britain becomes more pressed and the likelihood of British victory seems (to American eyes) to be becoming less day by day, the tendency in the United States may be to feel that American agencies of production might better be employed for American defence rather than for a Britain deemed already lost.

Major Support of Empire

Thus Canada must face the possibility of having to carry the major share of the Empire burden herself. To do this she must be prepared to increase very largely her production of a much wider variety of goods than have so far entered into her war program, of both the quickly consumable and the durable categories.

And this would involve a Canadian productive capacity much larger and broader than that apparently envisaged by the framers of the Ralston budget. That budget was designed, amongst other things, to turn over a lot of productive capacity now employed on non-military goods to production for war, but Britain may very soon stand in urgent need of such non-military goods to enable her people to carry on their daily existence. In other words, what was surplus to our requirements may not be surplus for British as well as Canadian requirements.

Looking to the longer-term future, it would seem possible or probable that the need for Canadian supplies of this broad character may not end with the war. Britain will almost certainly have to take a heavy pounding before she succeeds in overcoming the enemy.

And that is likely to mean an amount of physical destruction that will take a long time to repair. It may well be, too, that whether or not they are destroyed in this war, various essential productive activities will not again be carried on in Britain but will be transferred, for greater security, to Canada. This, in fact, would seem altogether probable, if the war ends with anything but the complete overthrow of Hitlerism.

Thus Canada may well give thought not only to the greatly increased and more varied requirements she may be called upon to fill in the immediate future, but to the possibility that she will have to play permanently a greater Empire role hereafter.



Injustices in Income Tax Administration

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

While the income tax is admittedly scientific and generally fair, there are certain crude injustices which, though not serious when rates were low, become more serious now that rates are greatly increased.

This article mentions a few, including hidden income from property ownership, living allowances, and the annuities problem, not with the thought that they can be entirely eliminated, but rather that something may be done to modify them.

NOW that the income tax has been greatly increased, by several hundred per cent in the case of moderate-sized incomes, it becomes important that certain crude injustices, which have existed since the beginning of this tax but which were of less importance when the rates were low, should be corrected. These are not necessarily fraudulent, nor even deliberate. In the main they appear to be merely a winking of the official eye at items the computation of which admittedly is somewhat difficult.

1. Property Owner, Tenant and Landlord.

First comes the beneficial use of property owned. Suppose that A and B, two people of equal means, occupy similar houses, each with an annual rental value of \$600, about half of which represents taxes and depreciation, and the balance represents a four per cent return on a valuation of \$7,500. Party A has \$7,500 invested in the outright ownership of his house. He has to pay the taxes, and if he is far-sighted he will also accumulate a reserve against the time when the house will be done, but he still has \$300 a year of net beneficial income from his property investment.

Party B on the other hand is a tenant, his \$7,500 being invested in four per cent securities, the income from which pays half his rent. But he pays a tax on such income.

Two Income Taxes

Then there is also a third party C, who is B's landlord. He collects the rent from B, and is properly allowed to deduct the taxes and depreciation, but on the remaining \$300 a year, which is precisely the part on which B has already paid income tax, C has also to pay income tax. Thus the net rental money pays as much as two income taxes, through the tenant-landlord relation. But when short-circuited through home ownership, it is automatically exempt.

The same injustice may arise in other forms of property ownership, such as a farm, a retail store, or an apartment reserved for his own use by the owner of an apartment house. In some cases such beneficial income may be fully valued, but in a great many, no doubt, it is not.

2. The Pension Creditor and the Pension Buyer.

Smith is a school teacher in a province which pays half the cost of a school teachers' pension fund. Jones is a merchant who is striving to pay for a similar pension fund for himself. We waive the question of why a government should so liberally bonus one class of people, who are municipal employees, and neglect the municipal clerks, and police, and firemen, to say nothing of the much more numerous army of workers in private industry. Further, this must not be confused with the later years when the beneficiary is receiving his pension. The point is that during the years when the pension is being bought, the teacher has half of his premium credited to him free of income tax, while merchant Jones has to pay tax on his income before he can even start paying in.

Automatic Exemption

Many employees of banks and industrial concerns enjoy what is to them a similar automatic exemption of the annual assessment, insofar as it is paid by their employers, but there is this distinction, that the cost coming in the first instance out of the profits of the bank or industrial concern, has already paid one corporate income tax, whereas what the government credits to a public scheme is derived by taxation of the whole people—including the very ones who are sweating to provide for their own old age. One may rightly question the ignoring of such matters in income tax collection.

3. Government and other Annuities.

The Dominion government used to sell annuities up to as much as \$5,000 a year, and all of such annuities now being paid out are exempt from income tax. A few years ago the limit was reduced to \$1,200 a year, and such annuities are still exempt, as are also similar annuities sold by life insurance companies. The latest amendments make all annuities sold in the future taxable. Admittedly the collection of an income tax on annuities is complicated by the fact that

an annuity is not all income, but partly return of capital.

Injustice at Home

But in these days of devious and drastic public finance, when all tax free bonds have been wiped out, and even the gold clause in security contracts has been nicely outlawed, is it equitable that any annuity payment, insofar as it represents interest, should be tax free? The government has gone to great pains to catch premiums on New York funds and all other forms of investors' velvet. Is it unequal to the task of rectifying this injustice in its own house?

4. Open and Hidden Tax Exemptions.

Soldiers and sailors in active service pay no income tax. Even the private's pay of \$35 a month and all found is better than \$12 a week, if any reasonable allowance is made for room, board, clothing, and other essentials of existence, and yet the worker at \$12 a week and over is now taxable on his earnings. Higher ranks in the service of course receive higher pay and allowances, many officers running into several thousand dollars a year.

These are open exemptions. But there are many in the public service which are concealed. For instance, men have been engaged for executive posts, with or without pay, but in some cases with living allowances of many thousands of dollars a year; presumably such a living allowance is tax exempt, even though the difference between living in Ottawa and living in another place should not be several thousand dollars a year, and perhaps should not be anything at all. Men in the permanent diplomatic service receive allowances which in some cases are beyond the means of these penny pinching times. And in such special branches as hospitals and forestry, living quarters are occupied at the public expense, which raises the question whether the income value of such quarters is fully accounted for.

In the last war the shoe was on the other foot. Though the famous "dollar ten" a day was a misnomer, since it did not reckon on board and clothing, still it did not compare with the inflated wages paid by war industries in those years. Now there is a tendency to keep industrial life fully deflated, and to load it with the growing tax burden, while Ottawa is cutting loose with increased pay, and allowances and other tax exemptions, in its own precinct. The \$5,000 a year men in the public service are becoming almost legion. In private industry, they are being kept down.

5. The National Defense Income Levy.

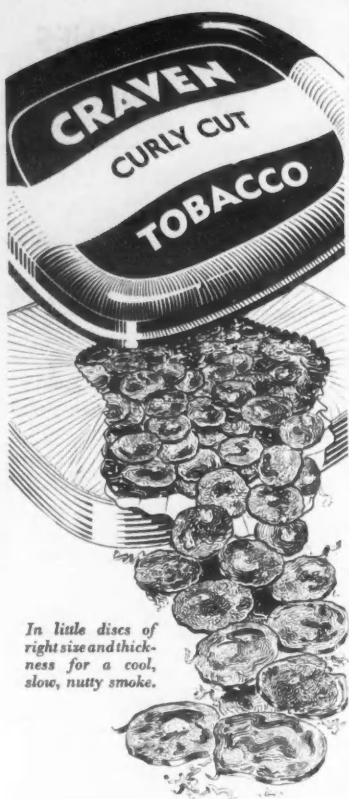
Comment on the workings of the new "national defense" tax may be premature, but the very fact that it is another levy on income foretells difficulties. These will not be in the nature of exemptions, since the special tax is over and above the income tax, or perhaps it would be more correct to describe it as a prior lien, deductible as far as possible at the source, when wages or dividends are being paid. But a great deal of income, such as the earnings of a farmer, merchant or doctor, or the income of a mortgagee or landlord, does not lend itself to such deduction. Accordingly, if such people are to pay the extra two per cent, they will have to do so along with their regular income tax. If that is the procedure, then many thousands of income tax returns, of people who have some income from which the defense tax has been deducted and some other income from which it has not been deducted, will become still more complicated.

Crude Method

It is not clear, at the time this is written, whether the special tax applies to annuities, or to dividend and interest payments made to non-residents. If so, then it is in some measure just a crude way of collecting money from these sources. If not, then it appears to add enormously to the bother and to the work of income tax, without achieving more than would have been done by dropping the income tax exemption further to \$600 a year, with a raise of about two per cent in the rate as well.

6. The Coming Unemployment Insurance Levy.

To refer to a levy for unemployment insurance seems to be looking (Continued on Page 9)



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ASSETS EXCEED \$49,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 214

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th June 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager

Toronto, 7th June 1940

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending 31st day of July, 1940.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 22nd day of July, 1940.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1940.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, C. B. ROBINSON,
June 28, 1940. Secretary-Treasurer.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

McWATTERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

There is a penny stock which I consider fairly attractive at the present time and I would appreciate your opinion as to its prospects. McWatters, has, I understand, sold in the past at considerably over a dollar and has paid dividends of around 20 cents. What are the prospects of these dividends being maintained and what is the present situation at the mine?

—N. K. U., Lindsay, Ont.

A dividend of 10 cents a share was paid by McWatters Gold Mines last year and a like amount last January, but these were more a distribution of previously accumulated profits, than an established dividend, as earnings in 1939 were only about five cents a share, and future payments will depend on earnings. A good profit is being made and this should improve as mill capacity has been stepped up from 100 to 150 tons daily.

With production running better than \$100,000 a quarter, operating profit has been approximately \$30,000. Ore reserves are sufficient for over a year at the higher milling rate and it is expected the current development program will add to the ore exposures. The long drive east on the 900-foot level is developing some interesting conditions.

NUMAQUE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is Numaque Mining doing anything at present? I have had shares in this company for some time and would like to find out if it still holds its property and if so, what are the prospects for the future?

—E. H. H., Montreal, Que.

Numaque Mining Co. still retains its property of 549 acres in Bourlameau township, Quebec, adjoining Sigma on the northeast, but it is inactive. Results of a diamond drilling campaign some years ago proved disappointing and it was decided to await developments on neighboring properties. The directors, however, are on the lookout for opportunities of participating in the development of promising mining properties.

The company's balance sheet as at December 31, 1939, showed current assets of \$27,849, including cash of \$26,009 and there were no current liabilities. Investments at cost were shown at \$132,916. The investment in shares of Dorval-Siscoe and Tiblémont Consolidated were shown at \$40,000 and \$46,254, respectively, while the balance was in marketable secur-

ities, the majority of which are dividend payers. Both Dorval-Siscoe and Tiblémont Consolidated are inactive pending further financing.

LAPA CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Lapa Cadillac was widely hailed as a "buy" by some friends of mine when it was selling at around 50 cents. What do you think of it at present prices and what is the quality and quantity of the ore in site?

—I. P. A., Winnipeg, Man.

Lapa Cadillac has had to struggle with a low grade ore and has lacked sufficient working capital for more aggressive development, but the position is now slowly improving. The heavy outstanding liabilities are being gradually retired and an operating profit being made. Development work has also been meeting with some encouragement.

At least a year's ore is available in the present workings and favorable results on the two new levels would brighten the whole picture. Costs have been kept low and current assets now exceed current liabilities. An operating profit of 53 cents per ton was made in the quarter ending March 31, when the average recovery was \$3.88 per ton.

MINNESOTA & ONT.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a bondholder in Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company, I would like to get an up-to-date report on the reorganization of this company. Have you anything you can tell an old subscriber and if so, how will I, as a bondholder, fare?

—O. A. M., Toronto, Ont.

An advisory report on the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company reorganization, filed by the United States Securities & Exchange Commission with Federal District Court, generally approves a plan of reorganization which was proposed by the trustees of the company last December 4 under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The report will come in for considerable study before the reorganization hearings are resumed on July 15.

The plan calls for the issuance of some \$12,200,000 in principal amount of income mortgage bonds, all of which would be distributed to present Minnesota & Ontario bondholders: minor cash payments to equalize interest accruals on certain classes of securities; and issuance of common stock in the reorganized company on the basis of 72.59 per cent. to present

(Continued on Next Page)

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

EXCESS profits tax on gold mines has been greatly minimized through the fact that the levy is to apply only against the price which gold may be sold for over and above \$35 an ounce. With gold selling at \$38.50 an ounce in Canadian funds, just \$3.50 will be taxable under the excess profits tax, requiring a tax payment of \$1.23.

The Canadian government has applied taxation of gold mines with the thought in mind of encouraging the producers to turn out as much gold as possible, and without robbing the industry of the profit incentive.

Generally, leading dividend-paying gold mines are expected to maintain their normal rates of dividend disbursements to company shareholders. After a long period of grave uncertainty, this knowledge comes as general relief. The belief is universal that the government has acted wisely

and has contributed greatly to the stability of Canada's financial and economic structure.

Lake Shore Mines, producing at a current rate of about \$12,000,000 annually, and with total costs at possibly \$6,500,000, appears likely to be able to maintain current dividends of \$2 per share annually by a comfortable margin. Net profits are at an indicated rate of \$5,500,000 a year. Taxes will absorb close to \$500,000, thereby indicating a favorable balance of \$5,000,000, or a rate of \$2.50 per share annually. This appears to be as near as may be estimated at this time.

Hanada Gold Mines and Jald Gold Mines, both situated in the district of Patricia, have been closed down. Both groups are new enterprises in advanced stages of development and lie adjacent to Uchi Gold Mines. Both have been financed through John E. Hammell together with Harker Gold Mines and Jacola Gold Mines.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines produced \$2,100,000 in gold during the three months ended May 31st, with the mill handling 112,000 tons of ore. This maintains the average established over the past two years.

God's Lake Gold Mines has set aside \$350,000 with which to extend development to 2,000 feet in depth. Sinking commenced late in June. The program will be completed around the end of 1941.

Sigma Mines, subsidiary of Dome Mines, plans to complete increase in mill capacity to 1,000 tons per day by the end of September. This opens the way to an output estimated at \$250,000 per month, and with profits indicated at \$1 per share annually. As Dome Mines owns 60 per cent of the stock of Sigma, the treasury of Dome is in line for income from this source which is considered sufficient to assure Dome Mines of sufficient earnings to maintain payment of the regular dividend rate of \$2 per share annually in American funds.

Gold is to be standardized at \$35 an ounce if the Republican Party of the United States is to have its way. The Grand Old Party has pronounced itself definitely in favor of maintaining the price of \$35 an ounce as established by the Democratic Party under President Roosevelt. For this reason, the stability of gold becomes doubly assured.

Siscoe Gold Mines produced \$890,574 during the first half of 1940 compared with \$981,356 in the corresponding period of 1939. The recovery so far this year has been \$7.70 per ton as compared with \$9.11 per ton a year ago.

Gold is still the subject of Nazi propaganda in North America. Despite the increasingly strong place which the metal is attaining in the financial and economic structure of the United States and the entire western hemisphere, there is still an infiltration of adverse propaganda. This is finding circulation innocently enough and probably largely through ignorance in the press of Canada.

Any author who introduces any doubt as to the value of gold at this time may do more harm to the Allied cause, and may contribute more to subversive activity, than through the actual sabotage of a factory or a ship. This is an instance where a little knowledge is dangerous—and where in novices may unknowingly become dupes of Hitlerism.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The short-term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

THE MARKET TREND

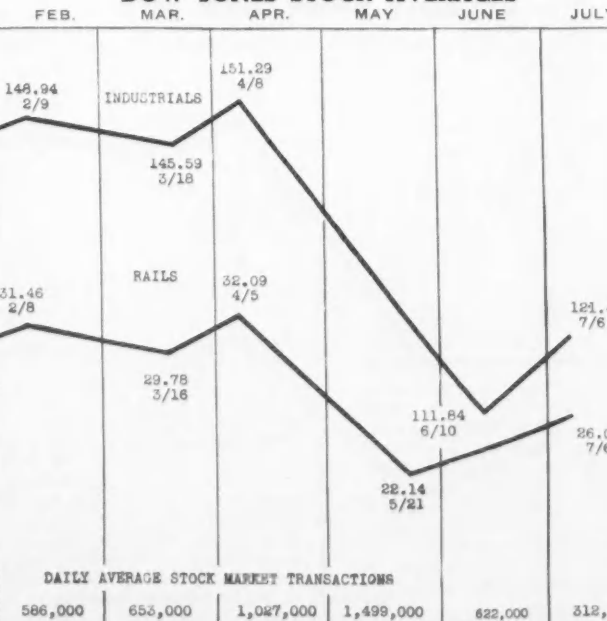
Following the advance, during the first half of June, from the panic lows, the market has moved in a sideways range with lower and upper limits of 119.91 and 123.86, respectively, on the Dow-Jones industrial average; 24.47 and 26.15, on the rail average. Closes in both averages below the lower limits, or above the upper, would give some clue to the more immediate trend of the market, although, were the movement downward, the secondary uptrend signal on June 12 would not necessarily be cancelled.

American business, during the interval, has been activated by a natural rebound from the lowered levels of January to April, by increased foreign war orders, and by some speculative buying on the part of domestic producers and consumers in anticipation of expenditures that will come when the defense plans have matured. Offsetting this upward pull to stock prices has been the imminence of the German attack on Great Britain and uncertainty over how seriously various companies are to be affected by excess profits taxes.

Between the above opposite play of forces Mr. Willkie's nomination produced only a one-hour rally on the New York Exchange. In the face of various public polls recently favoring Mr. Roosevelt—we have seen none since the Convention—the market probably will demand something more convincing than a nomination at Philadelphia before making capital of the Republican candidate. In the absence of depressing war news, Mr. Roosevelt's withdrawal from the race at Chicago next week—if he does withdraw—might supply the incentive for advance.

In brief, the market is yet in process of effecting a technical correction of the recent panic decline. The normal extent of such a rally would be a ½ to ¾ cancellation of the ground lost, carrying to the 126.139 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average, to the 25.30 level on the rail average. Whether or not such corrective strength is to develop, precedent suggests some future testing of the panic lows. Accordingly, such purchasing as was not effected during the recent market weakness should now be tentatively withheld awaiting decline. Stated otherwise, we would regard any material extension of the rally as occasion for increased caution.

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TORONTO

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Dominion Textile

THE largest producer of cotton goods, rayon and silk fabrics in Canada, Dominion Textile's operations cover all stages from the processing of the raw fibres to the final distribution to consumers. Approximately 75% of the output is sold to the cutting-up trade and the remainder to jobbers and retail stores. The company's business is well balanced between staple and fancy consumers' goods items and fabrics used for industrial purposes, such as tire textiles. Aggressive merchandising and the steady enlargement of the scope of operations have maintained Dominion Textile in a dominant position in the Canadian market.

The Canadian textile industry operates on a much sounder competitive basis than the American industry, which has been overbuilt, and although tariff concessions have been made to both British and American producers since 1935, the tendency on the whole has been to preserve the domestic market for Canadian producers.

Dominion Textiles' earnings tend to react to commodity prices but again, fluctuations are less violent than those in the more competitive United States industry. On the whole, the company's profits depend primarily upon the volume of sales which are generally accompanied by rise in prices and inventory appreciation. A consistent ability to maintain profit margins even in the face of temporary declines in sales has been demonstrated by Dominion Textile and common share earnings have held at a high average level over a long period. Annually, without interruption, common dividends have been paid since 1907; payments have been liberal, with disbursements in the past ten years totalling 108% of earnings.

Under War-Time Conditions

For seven months of the last fiscal year, which ended March 31, 1940, the company operated under war-time conditions, and largely because of the dislocation of regular world trade channels, it was able to obtain a certain amount of export business. The greatly increased volume of business, however, was attributed by President G. Blair Gordon to improved conditions in Western Canada and to indirect effects of the war—which include the above-mentioned export opportunities; direct war orders wielded comparatively small

influence on the final results of the period, but where such orders were received, they were filled promptly. While raw cotton and rayon prices advanced sharply, the company was able to take advantage of the period during which the United States was subsidizing export cotton and was thus able to lighten the burden to some extent.

A Peak Year

Dominion Textile recorded one of its most successful years in the last fiscal period when net rose to \$2,078,228—equal to \$7.70 per share—from \$1,020,030, equal to \$3.27 per share, in the previous year. The company's consistently lusty financial position, which has been maintained despite the relatively frequent recourse to surplus to continue its generous dividend policy, was strengthened during the year. Current assets totalled \$11,499,098.15, against current liabilities of \$1,990,050.87; of the former \$232,627 was in cash and \$2,695,687.68 in marketable securities.

Of course, the trend which the War takes is going to have a profound effect upon Canada's economy. Until the Blitzkrieg started in earnest, the British war effort—both military and economic—was planned to attain full steam only after a period of many months. Now, with totalitarian war going full blast in Europe, Canada's industry will be given a powerful fillip which will gain greater and greater impetus if industrial centres in Britain tend to become incapacitated in some measure. There is, of course, always the possibility that the present conflict in Europe may come to an abrupt end, but as British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has stated, the conflict would be continued throughout the British Empire and Canada's war-time industrial activity would continue unabated.

Obviously, then, war demands should become a greater factor in the earnings of Dominion Textile as British demand in this country is felt more and more acutely; and such demand is likely to figure to a greater extent in the current year's results than they did last year. Thus, in view of the satisfactory outlook for profits, the company's sound trade position and the expectation of continued liberal dividends, the common stock has above-average appeal, both for income and for appreciation.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

bondholders and 27.41 per cent. to unsecured creditors. One change which the report of the Securities and Exchange Commission suggested was that the interest on the bonds be placed at 5 per cent. instead of the 4 per cent. provided under the trustees' plan.

Under the proposed plan, present bondholders would receive a \$500 income bond and 40 shares of stock in the reorganized company for each \$1,000 bond held, and unsecured creditors would receive 30 shares of stock for each \$1,000 in amount of their principal claim. The trustees' plan proposes a capitalization for the new company of about \$40,000,000.

HAMILTON BRIDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly let me know if you consider it advisable to buy Hamilton Bridge common stock at the present time.

—B. W. E., Valleyfield, Que.

At the present market, the common stock of Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, has some appeal for its appreciation possibilities. You must remember, though, that the market at this time is depressed and sluggish and that in appraising this stock, you must necessarily do so in relation to a good many "blue chips" which are selling away off. Taking the latter factor into consideration, I would qualify my opening statement by saying that the stock has no more than average attraction; that there are others on the market right now which seem to be far better bargains.

In the year ended December 31, 1939, Hamilton Bridge showed a net loss of \$82,744, equal to a deficit of 34 cents per common share, against a net loss of \$82,089, equal to a deficit of \$2.24 per common share in 1938. The outlook in the current year is considerably improved, for the company finished 1939 with a large backlog of orders on hand and conditions in the steel and allied trades are healthier than they have been for some years past. Gross sales for the first quarter were \$586,148, as compared with \$88,449 in the same period in 1939. More recently, the company is reported to have received the contract for the structural steel for the new Aluminum Company of Canada plant near Kingston, Ont.

The company's balance sheet position was improved by the reorganization effected in 1938 and shows the \$1,645,549 reduction in capital. However, the general position still

also holds 20,000 shares of Royalite Oil, Limited, and shares of mining companies and royalty trust certificates.

In the year ended December 31, 1939, net income was \$1,940, equal to .001 cents per share, against net of \$40,311 in 1938 and per share earnings of .02 cents. The financial position is just fair.

Latest reports are to the effect that the company has received substantially increased allowances under the Conservation Board's revised schedule and the increase should have an important effect on Home Oil earnings. In 1939, the company took production from only one well—the No. 2—which yielded \$200,632 in net revenue. I understand that under the new rate, which will affect 3 wells, total production in 11 weeks will equal the entire 1939 output.

BIG MASTER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I understand the Big Master Consolidated property has been transferred to a new company. I hold some shares but have not been notified of any change. Could you give me any information about this?

—E. J. K., Oshawa, Ont.

The property of Big Master Consolidated was taken over last December by the newly formed Kenwest Gold Mines for a consideration of 1,000,000 shares, or a basis of one new for three old. The outbreak of war caused the suspension of the development program which was just getting underway. Negotiations for financing have now been completed and \$100,000 paid into the treasury, and I understand work is to be resumed immediately. The vendor shares are to be free and you should shortly receive notice as to the exchange.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to get your opinion of Winnipeg Electric first mortgage series "A" bonds and would very much appreciate also any comments you might give. I always feel before I make a change or a purchase that I must look to you for advice. Are these bonds high grade?

—D. I. B., Pepperlaw, Ont.

No, I don't think so. The Series "A" bonds of Winnipeg Electric have considerable speculative appeal at the present time, but they can't be ranked as high grade. They are of special interest to the investor who



THE ADMIRALTY STAFF goes home. They must pass through barbed wire barricades under watchful eyes of guards. Machine guns are at strategic points.

leaves a good deal to be desired: current assets total \$1,209,136, against current liabilities of \$889,205, with the former including \$6,079 in cash and \$4,475 in marketable securities; profit and loss deficit amount to \$82,744.

As you probably know, the chief business of Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, is fabrication and erection of steel bridges, steel frames for buildings, steel tanks, towers for waterworks, etc.

HOME OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate some information on Home Oil Company stock and also would like to get your rating of it. Anything you can tell me as to the outlook for this company and any recent news will be gratefully received.

—G. P. W., Winnipeg, Man.

The stock of Home Oil Company is highly speculative. This isn't peculiar to this company by any means, for you must realize that the stock in any natural industry is speculative and especially so when the enterprise is in the development stage. However, the company owns extensive acreage in Turner Valley, Alberta, and should be in a position to take advantage of any increased demands made upon this area; and as the war continues, the demand should become more and more urgent.

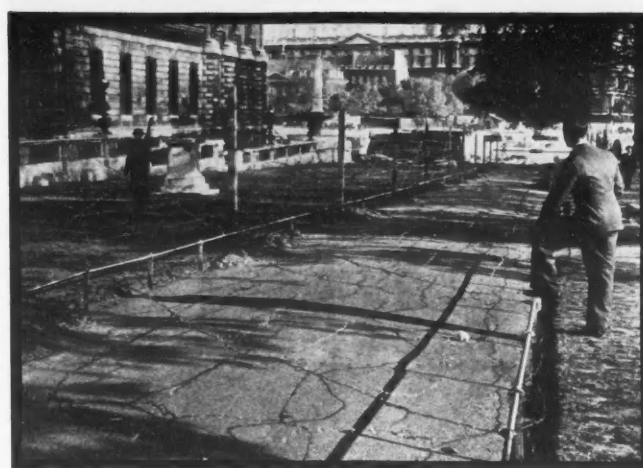
The company carries on active operations through two subsidiaries: Home Oil (Alberta) Limited, which owns petroleum and natural gas leases covering 10,160 acres along the west flank and north end of Turner Valley; and Home Oil (Brazeeau) Limited, which owns similar leases on 63,490 acres covering practically all the Brazeeau structure in Alberta. The company

is more interested in speculative profit than in income; or to the investor who is anxious to increase the average yield of a portfolio which has a good bulk of high grade, but low yield, stocks and bonds.

In the year ended December 31, 1939, the company earned fixed charges 1.35 times, against 1.21 times in 1938, 1.28 times in 1937 and 1.34 times in 1936. In the first 5 months of 1940, net income was \$1,364,665, as compared with \$1,317,956 in the same period of 1939. Power output for the period was up considerably and gross income increased to \$3,123,701 from \$2,986,900 in the previous year.

However, utility companies in general are faced with the twin problem of rising costs and increased taxes, which will narrow profit margins and limit gains in net for an indefinite period. Then, too, because of general economic uncertainty and the fear of rising costs of living, it will be more difficult to sell electrical household appliances, and, because of the exacting requirements of the national defence program, companies will probably not be pushing the sale of such appliances. Thus, while kilowatt hour sales will undoubtedly move on to new high levels if the war continues, the upturn in revenues will slow up as gains in the higher rate domestic division narrow.

The total population served by Winnipeg Electric is approximately 340,000. The company provides electricity, gas and transportation services in and around Winnipeg, Man., and through two subsidiaries supplies services to outlying districts. Important to the service area are wheat growing, mining, pulp and paper, flour milling and railroad repair and wholesale distribution activities.



AS A PROTECTION against German parachutists, government offices, such as Admiralty, are protected by barbed wire entanglements and machine gun posts.

The Rising Clamor for War Collectivism

(Continued from Page 7)

War ought to be a preparation for peace. But no, we say war is just a deplorable accident, and peace can look after itself; and we must quickly forget the consciousness of our economic strength which war has given us, because the outward tokens of that strength would remind us of that ugly thing, war.

A piece of iron is a piece of iron here, as it is in Nazi Germany, and as it was in the Weimar Republic. The same is true of a motor car, a suit of clothes, a field of wheat. A man can eat only one steak at a time, here, there, everywhere. The potential of production and consumption is determined solely by physical laws.

But "the dictator states can do things in the economic sphere which democracies cannot do" comes persistently from the democratic despairers. Why? The answers to this question are always as vague as most people's notions of democracy are. But not until someone convinces me that the laws of physics are different in dictatorships from what they are in democracies shall I believe that the ones can organize a system of production which the others cannot organize.

Would anyone suggest that the Nazis or the Fascists could build up, or have built up, an organization that is superior to that of Mr. Ford? If Hitler had had Mr. Ford, it has been said, he would have told him to do so and so. Now, Mr. Roosevelt has Mr. Ford, and who is telling whom? But this has nothing whatever to do with production, or with the alleged difference in the efficiency of production in various political regimes.

It is the inalienable right of Mr. Ford as a citizen of a democratic country to refuse making motors if some of these motors are to go to a party he dislikes. It is the inalienable right of all citizens in democratic countries to think and do, speak and write as they like. It is also their right to be blind if they want to, or cannot help it.

Rights of Government

But it is also the inalienable right of democratic governments to do all these things. And when democracies were lost in history, they were not lost because the rights of citizens were taken away, but because governments surrendered their own rights; not because citizens were blind; not because governments were blind; not because the people were defeated by governments (whenever this happened democracy had previously ceased to exist), but because governments were defeated by certain citizens.

Thyssen would probably be a democrat today if he could undo the damage he did to the German Republic. And what would the German Republic, if it came to life again, do with its Thyssens today? Other republics, and other Thyssens occupy the stage now. It would be sufficient if either of them had learned the German lesson, but better if both had.

He could make a thousand planes a day six months from now, said Mr. Ford. The President wants them, most American citizens want them. But Mr. Ford just does not feel like it. Yet the factories are there, the raw materials, the skilled workers, everything is there. A question of production? No. A question of democracy? Not for democrats, but for anti-democrats.

It seems widely to be assumed that the creation of new productive forces, whether under state or private management, is an easier task than the lining up of existing productive forces. This assumption has unintentionally been fostered by J. M. Keynes' plan of how to pay for the war, in which Keynes clearly and effectively set out the changes in the relation between production and consumption in a war economy.

Most of the things he says have been said by economists in the last war, but nobody took proper notice of them, and in spite of the regimentations introduced, and the many brilliant successes which were achieved, the total success was smaller than it could have been, and economic and financial disaster followed the war everywhere.

This is perhaps to be ascribed to the fact that the fundamentals involved seem really to be very simple, so simple indeed that it is difficult to perceive how administrations could

fall down on them. But just this seeming simplicity seems to have been the block which made so many governments in so many countries stumble.

If there are raw materials, factories, and unemployed laborers available in a country—well, it looks easy; they manufacture war materials, and if their output is not sufficient consumption is decreased through indirect taxes, and the workers and the equipment set free produce more war materials. If also that is not sufficient, exports are maintained or even increased while non-essential imports are curtailed, and for the balance still more war material is bought abroad. Nothing looks simpler.

But there is, to start with, this important point to be observed. Things are quite different, once an economy is fully employed. If war production is then to be increased, this cannot be done by merely trying to decrease consumption. The decisive point is how it is to be decreased. If prohibitive taxes are imposed on tobacco, high-priced automobiles, and other articles of luxury, the consumption of these things will certainly go down, and workers will be set free for war production. But by this the purchasing power in the hands of the people is not diminished, and it will pour into purchases of other consumption goods.

On the other hand, if all essentials of life are rationed, and their prices controlled, this also does not yet diminish the purchasing power. What is diminished, however, if both measures are taken together, is the supply of all goods which the ordinary man can buy.

The same consequence shows if exports are increased, and the proceeds are not used to buy normal imports, but war materials. Take the case of Canada. For every dollar's worth of goods which Canada produces there is at least a dollar of purchasing power circulating in the country. If the goods were circulating, too, all would be well. But if the goods are exported to the United States, and nothing goes back for them into Canada (the purchased war materials going directly overseas to Canada's forces or those of her friends), there is a vacuum on the goods side, but the dollar is still circulating.

Then take this point. If consumption is decreased, and workers who made, say, ladies' silk garments are set free, neither they nor the machines they worked can suddenly make shells. However, the workers could be trained while shell factories are erected. But to erect these factories credit is necessary; which means more money gets into circulation while the circulating purchasing power is already greater than necessary for the ever decreasing volume of circulating consumption goods.

This is not the place to speak about inflation and how to prevent it. But we must ask this question concerning our topic: is there any difference whether all the things outlined here happen under a private or a state-managed system of industry? There is none.

But we must confess now that we have willfully confused two subjects here in order to show how grievous fallacies often come about. We have confused the economic and financial problems. A war can be won, as the last war showed on the Allied side, in spite of inflationary financing. And inflation can be made in spite of far-reaching economic government control and intervention. But if people say that this or that or the next thing cannot be done in a democracy, they usually confuse not only political democracy and liberal economy, but they confuse also economic and financial policy.

Payment from Taxation

It is often said that a modern war cannot be paid for in a democracy out of taxation. Our answer is that it cannot be paid so in a dictatorship either. It is also often said that inflation can be, and is being, avoided in dictatorships by measures which democracies cannot take. Our answer is that we have shown just now that financial policy in a state-managed economy does not fundamentally differ from that in a free-enterprise economy; so that if the former can avoid inflation, the latter can do it, too.

What, then, of the assertion that

dictators can take economic measures which democracies cannot take? Let us repeat, a piece of iron is a piece of iron everywhere. The last war has proved that government intervention (and there were no dictatorships then) in production and distribution can work well. It can do so again, much better probably. The question is not whether democracy can do a thing, but whether it wants to do it.

Democracy is not anarchy. And a democratic government is a government. If people forget this, it is stupid; if governments forget it, it is a crime. To say that, concerning things economic, democratic governments cannot do what dictators can do, is nothing but the supposed answer to a question which is logically inadmissible. It is the downright declaration of mental bankruptcy and moral defeat.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THIS is written at Lethbridge after a trip through Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the course of my travels last week I visited several prospective oil fields and talked with quite a number of Saskatchewan government officials including the Minister of Natural Resources, the Honorable W. F. Kerr, who had just completed a trip through the mining areas of North Eastern Saskatchewan. Mr. Swain, the supervisor of mines and oils for Saskatchewan, had likewise just returned from a trip through the Lloydminster-Vera area, which, at the moment, is this province's most promising oil area.

I was also fortunate in contacting C. H. Withers, president of the Tri-County Oil Co., Ltd., and J. D. Parker, Secretary of Franco Oils, Ltd. Both these companies are interested in the Lloydminster area.

En route to Regina, I passed through the Steeville field, where Standard of British Columbia (a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard of California) is now testing their No. 1 well and drilling their No. 2 well. I also called at the Twin Province well, which is located 20-odd miles west of Maple Creek near the Alberta boundary line. The well is standing idle at a depth of 2,600 feet, but sufficient gas from various gas horizons, seeps up around the casing to light and heat the camp buildings. Some of the gas horizons are reported to be capable of producing around 1,000,000 cubic feet per day.

While in Regina I met individuals who had recently watched a geological survey party at work in south eastern Saskatchewan. This party is unofficially reported to be an Imperial Oil party. While it is sometimes said that the Imperial never spends any money on wildcatting or new developments, the facts are that in the past Imperial Oil has spent around \$4,000,000, in Western Canada in wildcatting and exploration. In north eastern Saskatchewan another geological party is also reported to be working.

From my talks with various geologists, company and government officials, I have come to the conclusion that there are several areas in Saskatchewan where gas and oil may be found. It was only a short time ago that some geologists expressed the opinion that the base materials from which oil and gas originates existed only in the extreme western part of Saskatchewan. This theory has been proven wrong as oil in small quantities has been found in wells located in central and northeastern Saskatchewan.

While discussing Saskatchewan, I should mention the Lloydminster field, which is starting to get back in the spotlight again after losing out for a short time to its neighbor, the Battleview-Vermilion field. There is now one well drilling at Lloydminster and the Shaw No. 2 well is on steady production. It is producing around 85 barrels a day of fluid, or

70 barrels of oil and 15 barrels of water.

In returning from Saskatchewan I came back via Taber, Barnwell and Lethbridge. There is no new development at Taber and all the old wells are abandoned.

At Barnwell one well is still reported to be testing, but when I visited it, there was no one around and my information is that tests so far have not been satisfactory, and that a large amount of water is present with the oil. The Standard of British Columbia Steeville well is also experiencing water trouble, and as this is written the prospects of this well proving up a new field are not very hopeful. There are, however, further horizons to be tested.

Possibly the most important oil news last week was the announcement made by McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd., that they had acquired a large block of acreage on the Moose Dome structure from the Pilling interests. This field now has a small producing oil well, and a large gas well. The prospects of bringing in a major oil field are considered very bright.

McColl-Frontenac recently took over the distributing system of the Texas Company of Canada and is now among the largest distributors of petroleum products in western Canada.

Having been away from Calgary for over a week I have not much news on Turner Valley operations. When I left this city it was expected a new proration schedule would be issued for the Turner Valley field early this week. Reports from the field indicated that several of the old wells were not capable of producing the quotas assigned to them in the last schedule which set the field's allowable at 26,000 barrels a day. It would now appear that our field's maximum efficient production might be less than the engineers' estimate of 35,000 barrels per day.

Injustices in Income Tax Administration

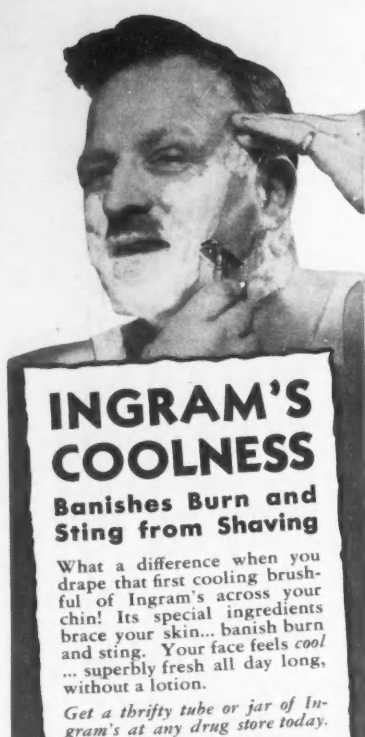
(Continued from Page 7)

still further ahead, but reports indicate that matters of provincial consent, etc., have been ironed out, and that such a measure is scheduled for early adoption. If along anything like the lines previously planned, it will be financed by contributions from the employee, the employer, and the government.

Here again, therefore, will be a deduction from wages and salaries. Obviously if the cost were all thrown on the employer and the government, the whole purpose would be avoided, since there would be more public expense at a time when governments are short of money, and more business overhead at a time when it is necessary to keep prices down and profits up, while there would be no compulsory saving on the part of the citizen, which saving seems to be the key to public policy at the present time. Nevertheless this new levy on wages and salaries, along with the national defense tax on a similar basis, and an income tax which reaches down into the working classes, is going to add to the confusion as well as to the cost. Employers are loaded with a heavy responsibility and work in making such deductions.

A great many other problems could be illustrated in the sphere of income tax alone, to say nothing of other fields of taxation. The ones already cited alone may produce a difference of several hundred dollars a year in taxes, between two people of similar means and income, but in different situations in respect to home ownership, annuities, etc.

Admittedly no tax can be completely scientific and completely fair, and some crude injustices may be the only alternative to a costly and objectionable gestapo, but it may be that, in the latest elaboration of the entire field and importance of income tax, room can be found for their partial adjustment. This vast extension of income tax is justified only on the ground that it is equitable and efficient.



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CONCERNING INSURANCE

A Film Star's Motor Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

What is known as the "Merle Oberon Case" was decided in favor of the insurance company by the Court of Appeal in England recently. The main point at issue was whether Miss Merle Oberon, the actress, who had obtained an award of £5,000 for damages against her own chauffeur for injuries sustained while riding as a passenger in her own car which he was driving, could be regarded as a third party for the purpose of her own policy.

Under the policy, the chauffeur claimed indemnity, and the decision in the King's Bench Division was in his favor, but the Court of Appeal, by a majority, reversed the decision, holding that the words "any person" meant "a third party," that is, some person other than the insurance company or the policyholder. In a dissenting judgment it was contended that the policy contained two separate indemnities—one for the policyholder and one for the authorized driver—and that they covered "any claim by any person."

IN ENGLAND, where automobile liability insurance is compulsory, and where passenger liability still exists, the Court of Appeal recently rendered judgment in a case that has aroused a good deal of public interest.

In this case, Digby v. General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, the Court of Appeal, by a majority, allowed the appeal of the Corporation from a decision of Mr. Justice Atkinson, confirming an arbitration award in favor of Mr. S. J. Digby whereby it was held that Mr. Digby (chauffeur to Miss Merle Oberon, the well-known film actress, otherwise Miss Estelle Merle O'Brien Thompson) was entitled to be indemnified under Miss Oberon's motor insurance policy, in respect of £5,000 damages and £693 costs awarded against him for injuries to Miss Oberon while she was riding as a passenger in her own car which he was driving.

Mr. Digby made a claim upon the Corporation to be indemnified in respect of the judgment against him and costs, but the Corporation denied liability. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and the umpire stated his award in the form of a special case.

It was brought out that by Clause 2 (1) of the policy the Corporation agreed to indemnify the policyholder in respect of all sums which the policyholder should become legally liable to pay in respect of any claim by any person (including passengers in the automobile) for loss of life or accidental bodily injury caused in connection with such automobile, and the law costs payable in connection with such claim when incurred with the consent of the Corporation.

Other Drivers

By Clause 2 (3) the insurance was also extended to indemnify in like manner any person while driving the car on the order or with the permission of the policyholder, provided that such person should, as though he were the policyholder, observe, fulfill, and be subject to the terms, exceptions and conditions of the policy in so far as they could apply.

By Condition 8: "If any difference shall arise between the policyholder and the Corporation, such difference shall be referred to arbitration, and

an award shall be a condition precedent to any liability of the Corporation or any right of action against the Corporation." The form of application, or proposal, which was deemed to be incorporated in the policy, included unlimited indemnity in respect of claims by the public (including passengers, subject to exclusions) for personal injury against (a) the policyholder, (b) any person driving on the policyholder's order or with the policyholder's permission.

Two questions were left by the umpire for the decision of the Court: (1) Whether the claimant was entitled to avail himself of the arbitration provided for in the policy; and (2) whether, on the assumption that he was so entitled, he was entitled to recover the sum of £5,693 18.9d. Mr. Justice Atkinson answered both questions in the affirmative, and therefore in favor of Mr. Digby. The Corporation appealed.

In giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal, allowing the appeal, Lord Justice MacKinnon said, with respect to the questions left by the umpire for decision, that the two questions were, of course, quite separate and distinct. As regards the first question, he said he agreed with the decision of the umpire and of Mr. Justice Atkinson, that a third party claiming pursuant to sub-section 3 of Section 2 of the policy was subject to Condition 8, and he must have an award of arbitration before he could make any claim.

Third Party Liability

With regard to the second question, which was much more difficult, he said he had come to the clear conclusion that the decision of Mr. Justice Atkinson was not correct. Section 2 of the policy, which deals with third party liability, was obviously inserted in the contract by reason of the necessity of having this type of insurance as required by Section 35 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

He said that the whole argument for the respondent in the appeal, that is, Digby, the chauffeur, rested upon the fact that in the operative words of sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the policy the words "any person" are used instead of "a third party," but in his view, construing the policy as a whole, and having regard to the purpose and the nature of it, having regard, among other things, to the fact that this part of the policy was obviously based upon the requirements of Section 35 of the Act of 1930, he said that "any person" in this policy meant "a third party," and that the passage ought to be construed as though the words "a third party" did appear there instead of "any person."

With respect to the meaning of "a third party," he said it clearly contemplated three persons. The first, he said, must be the insurance company, the second was the policyholder or the insured, while the third was some person other than the insurance company and the insured.

Commercial Document

He said that the policy was a commercial document, and he thought that the nature and purpose of that commercial document were of paramount importance in the construction of any part of it. Further, he thought it ought to be construed as a whole, and that it would be erroneous to construe any single sentence in it with "that rigorous exactness which in so many cases has for so long defeated the purposes and intentions of testators."

Lord Justice Goddard agreed with Lord Justice MacKinnon on both points in question, and the appeal was accordingly allowed.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

In a dissenting judgment, Lord Justice Luxmoore, referring to the two questions left by the umpire, said that he was in complete agreement with the umpire, Mr. Justice Atkinson and his brethren that the first question should be answered in the affirmative.

He regretted, however, that he was unable to agree with his brethren as to the answer to be given to the second question. On this question he found himself in agreement with the umpire and Mr. Justice Atkinson. The answer to this question, he said, depended purely upon the construction of the material part of the policy. Continuing, he said, in part: "When



ALEX. HURRY, of Montreal, who was elected vice-president and chairman of the Casualty Branch at the annual meeting of the Canadian Underwriters Association, held recently in Toronto.

I say 'the material part of the policy,' of course I mean the material part having regard to the whole of the policy, because, of course, the whole of the contract of insurance has to be considered in arriving at any solution on a question of its true construction. The material clause is Sub-clause 3 of Section 2. It is common ground that the claimant was authorized by Miss Thompson to drive her motor car and that while he was driving the car he incurred a legal liability to Miss Thompson. Why is he not entitled to be indemnified by the insurance company in respect of that liability?"

Good Health of Industrial Policyholders

OUTSTANDING in the almost unprecedentedly good health record established during the first four months of 1940 was a drop of 26 per cent. in pneumonia mortality among the millions of Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Canada and the United States, according to that company's statisticians. The striking decline in the pneumonia death rate, as compared with that for the corresponding period of 1939, they say, is the direct result of the development of newer methods of treating the disease.

With the exception of 1938, when the general death rate among the insured group in Canada and the United States combined during the first four months was 8.41 per 1,000, the 1940 January-April death rate of 8.42 per 1,000 was the lowest ever recorded for that period. Among the insured wage-earners in Canada alone, the death rate for the 1940 period was the lowest on record, while the April rate for all the policyholders also was the lowest for April of any year.

In the same representative cross-section of the population, conditions indicate that new low mortality records by the end of the year will be established for the four principal epidemic diseases of children—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria—and for pneumonia, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhea, appendicitis, diseases of pregnancy and childbirth, and homicides.

The unfavorable side of the health picture for the first four months of 1940 includes rises in mortality from cancer, diabetes, diseases of the coronary arteries and chronic nephritis.

Good Month for Great-West Life

BUSINESS production for the month of May was outstanding for the Great-West Life Assurance Company, being the best May in the company's history. During the month, 1982 individual sales were made, the business coming from all parts of the company's organization. In addition, the group division established a record for the month by writing 13 new cases.

The Chicago branch led the entire company in volume of new business with what was a record month for that progressive agency. Winnipeg branch also had an excellent month to lead the Canadian section. C. C. Lindsey of Carbondale, Illinois, was the leading producer in the United States, with S. A. Thorndycraft of Vancouver, B.C. the Canadian leader.

Month's Life Sales in U.S. Show Increase

NEW life insurance in the United States for April showed an increase of 13.5 per cent. over April of last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported to the United States Department of Commerce. The total for the first four months of this year was 1.6 per cent. less than for the corresponding period of 1939.

The report aggregates the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases, and dividend additions—of 40 United States companies having 82 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

With all classes contributing to the April increase, the new business of the 40 companies for the month was \$624,770,000 against \$550,666,000 for

April of last year—a gain of 13.5 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$449,118,000 against \$385,634,000—an increase of 16.5 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$135,852,000 against \$129,051,000—an increase of 5.3 per cent. Group insurance was \$39,800,000 against \$35,981,000—an increase of 10.6 per cent.

For the first four months, the new business of all classes of the 40 companies was \$2,455,649,000 against \$2,496,113,000 during the corresponding 1939 period—a decrease of 1.6 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$1,692,932,000 against \$1,845,982,000—a decrease of 8.3 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$512,734,000 against \$476,681,000—an increase of 7.6 per cent. Group insurance was \$249,983,000 against \$173,450,000—an increase of 44.1 per cent.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a reader of SATURDAY NIGHT I am greatly interested in the insurance page. Would you please give me the following information: Do you consider the Equitable Life of Canada a sound company? I am considering a \$6,000 policy—\$60 a month at age 65 with insurance. Would you recommend this company as a secure organization for me to place this insurance with? Do you believe there is a sound future for life insurance in Canada?

—W. H. B., Vittoria, Ont.

As the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada occupies a strong financial position and is under sound and capable management, you will be amply protected if you take out a policy with this company however far into the future the contract may extend.

At the end of 1939 the total assets of the company were \$12,160,415.40, while the total liabilities except capital amounted to \$11,325,876.10, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$834,539.30. As the paid up capital amounted to \$327,155.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$507,384.30 over capital, policy and annuity reserves, investment and contingency reserves and all liabilities.

There will always be a sound future for life insurance in Canada as long as men require protection for dependents in the event of their early death and protection for themselves against a penniless old age.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have enjoyed your paper very much and find it a weekly pleasure I look forward to.

Would you please give me your opinion of "General Casualty Co. of America" Head office for Canada, Vancouver, B.C.—Main office, Seattle, Wash.

I am insuring my automobile with them and they have offered me very good prices. Their adjustments here seem to be all right.

—V. N. D., Calgary, Alta.

General Casualty Company of America was incorporated in 1925, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1929. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$215,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$285,780, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$49,757, showing a surplus here of \$236,023. Policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am 30 years of age and have no dependants. My insurance consists of two \$1000 endowment policies maturing in 1943—one \$1000 annuity endowment maturing at age 60 and one \$5000 annuity endowment policy taken out at age 28, maturing at age 65, premium \$165 per year. After taking out the last mentioned policy, my employers inaugurated a pension plan which obligated me to take a Dominion Government annuity costing nearly \$100 per year. With the company's contribution this will assure me of a pension at 65 of approximately \$100 per month.

I feel that I am paying too much in premiums and further that I do not require the \$5000 annuity endowment policy. I have paid 3 years premiums on it (\$495.00) and if I take the cash value I stand to lose a good deal. The insurance company suggests that I cancel that policy and take out a 20 year endowment policy dated back to the date of the annuity endowment policy.

Will you please give me your opinion on this plan and advise me what adjustment, if any, should be made on the change over?

—W. J. C., Vancouver, B.C.

Of course, the more income you can afford to provide for yourself at age 65, the better off you will be, but if you feel that you cannot afford to keep up the payments on the \$5,000 endowment annuity policy, it would be advisable to find out what amount your payments so far entitle you to in the way of a paid up policy maturing at age 65, the same as your present policy. Or, if you feel that you can afford to keep the policy in force for a reduced amount, have the company submit a proposition to you in writing, as to what it is prepared to allow you in respect to the payments already made, and if you send this to us for examination, we shall be glad to give you our opinion of the desirability or otherwise of it.

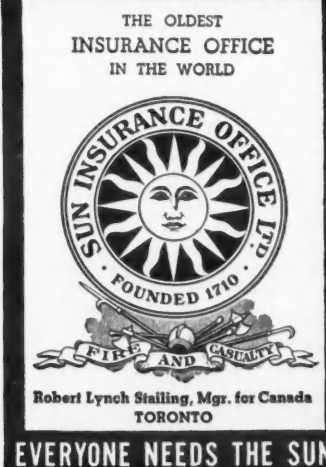
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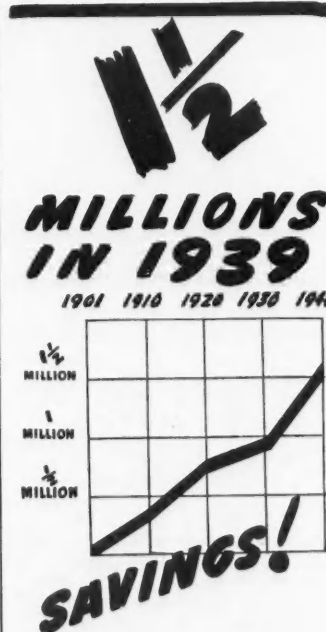
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Creating A "Counsel of Perfection"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, whose recommendation is the chief factor in producing the present enthusiasm of the Dominion Government for unemployment insurance, admitted quite frankly in its report that the ideal system of unemployment insurance would be one in which each of the various types of industry, with their widely differing rates of unemployment risk, would bear the burden of its own unemployment insurance; it expressed the fear, however, that this might be, to use its own language, a "counsel of perfection."

The Commissioners, and possibly also the Government, will be interested to find that there is a highly workable scheme now under discussion by Canadian industrialists, under which not only will every industry bear the burden of its own unemployment (up to the extent to which unemployment insurance was contemplated by the Bennett Act of 1935), but actually the individual employee, with some substantial assistance from his employer, will be providing against the risk of his own personal unemployment—so that the good worker will not have to pay for the deficiencies of the poorer and therefore less employable one.

This scheme cannot properly be designated as unemployment insurance, for two reasons. The essence of insurance is a pooling of ascertainable risks. The risk of unemployment is unascertainable by any actuarial process; it differs from the risks of death, disease and fire, because no amount of statistics of unemployment in the past can afford the slightest clue to what unemployment may be in the future. In any strict sense of the term therefore there can be no such thing as unemployment insurance because there are no ascertainable risks to pool; but even if the risks were ascertainable, the system now under discussion does not attempt to pool them, and is therefore even less properly to be described as unemployment insurance than the system of the 1935 Act or the systems in vogue in various other countries.

On the other hand, the system under discussion makes exactly the same provision against unemployment, so far as the benefit to the individual worker is concerned, as the 1935 Act. It makes available to the employee a sum of \$100 to be drawn upon only in the event of involuntary unemployment. This is slightly more than the amount obtainable in the same event by an employee with no dependants under the 1935 Act, which treats the unemployed differently according to the size of their

The Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations defined the ideal system of unemployment insurance as one in which each of the various types of industry, with their different rates of unemployment risk, would bear the brunt of its own unemployment insurance; but the Commission expressed the fear that this might be a "counsel of perfection".

Now a highly workable scheme is under discussion by Canadian industrialists. Under this scheme every industry will bear the burden of its own unemployment, and the individual employee, with substantial assistance from his employer, will provide against the risk of his own personal unemployment—so that the good worker will not have to pay for the deficiencies of the poorer and therefore less employable one.

families, but it may be somewhat less than would be obtained under the Act by an employee with a large number of dependants. It should be added that the Government is understood to be contemplating at the present time a duplication of the 1935 scheme both as to charges and benefits, for the obvious political reason that it will be extremely difficult for the Conservatives to oppose what they voted for with great unanimity when in power five years ago.

No Burden on Taxes

There is a difference between the two schemes, as a result of which the worker who is frequently unemployed is better off, after the first two years of operation, under the 1935 Act than under the scheme at present being considered by the industrialists. But the point is that this benefit to the frequently unemployed is entirely at the expense of those who are seldom or never unemployed, and to some extent of the general taxpayer. For after the unemployed worker has exhausted his benefits under the 1935 Act, he can entitle himself to a fresh set of benefits, to the same monetary value, by only forty weekly payments to the insurance fund. Under the 1940 scheme, however, the unemployed worker is never entitled to more benefits than the amount which he and his employer between them have built up to his credit. If he gets out of employment after forty weeks of work, he has only forty dollars to draw from, whereas under the 1935 Act he would have seventy-eight dollars coming to him at the rate of six dollars a week if without dependants, and a somewhat larger sum if with dependants.

But it is the regularly employed worker, the employer of the regularly employed worker, and the taxpayers, who together make this possible; for under the 1935 Act every worker, no matter how continuously he is employed, and every employer, no matter how continuously he provides employment for his workers, must go on paying into the insurance

fund at precisely the same rate as the worker who is constantly out of work and the employer whose employment is severely discontinuous, and the state must go on putting in 16 2/3 per cent of the total fund in the same way.

It is widely felt both by economists and by businessmen that there are grave dangers attaching to a policy which loads upon the workers of stable-employment industries the cost of providing for the unemployment of industries in which work is very fluctuating. That this feeling was shared by the Sirois Commission is evident from the language used in its report. Such a system obviously tends to weaken the interest of the fluctuating-employment industries in diminishing their own unemployment; whereas the scheme now under consideration compels every industry to make provision for at least five weeks of possible unemployment per annum among its workers, relieves it of any further burden as soon as provision for ten weeks has been made in the case of each individual, and returns to the worker the whole amount of his accumulation if it has not been reduced by unemployment, when his working term comes to an end.

Effects of Two Plans

There is a large difference between the two plans in respect of the amount contributed by each worker each week, which is twenty-five cents under the 1935 Act and seventy-five cents under the 1940 scheme; the employer puts in twenty-five cents in both cases, but with the difference that in the 1940 scheme neither he nor the worker puts in anything so long as the total accumulation to the credit of the individual worker remains undiminished at \$100.

A continuously employed worker under the 1940 scheme would at the end of five years have put in \$75, all during the first hundred weeks, and his employer would have added \$25. This \$100 would stand to the credit

of the worker, and would yield him an income of three dollars a year; and if he died, left the country, or ceased to be employed in an industry operating this system, it would become his own possession. If he becomes temporarily unemployed, he can draw on it at \$10 a week.

Under the 1935 Act the same man in the same period would have paid in \$65, his employer \$65, and the state \$26; all this money would have been used for the payment of unemployment benefits in less regular industries, and the worker and employer would still be paying, and the worker would have no equity except his claim to benefits in the case of future unemployment.

If in these same five years the worker had suffered twenty weeks of unemployment, but subsequently had time to reestablish his \$100 accumulation, he would under the 1940 scheme have paid in \$225 and his employer \$75, and he would have received \$200 back in unemployment benefits, would have no payments to make at the moment, and would have \$100 to his credit to be drawn on in event of unemployment.

Under the 1935 Act the same man, with the same twenty weeks of unemployment in his five-year record, would be in exactly the same position at the end of the five years as if he had had no unemployment; he and his employer and the state would all be still contributing weekly, and he would own nothing except his claim to unemployment benefits to the extent of something between \$80 and \$100 according to the size of his family. Thus he would have paid \$60, his employer would have paid \$60, and the state would have paid \$24; and he would have received from \$160 to \$200 in past benefits.

The man with no unemployment has, under the 1935 Act, lost all that he has paid in; and the money paid in on his account by his employer and the state has been transferred to the benefit of some other man, probably in some other industry, with a much heavier unemployment record. Under the 1940 scheme, the worker, whether with or without an unemployment record, cannot fail in the long run to get back, either as benefits or as final repayment, all that he and his employer alike have paid in, because it is all held to his personal credit; the only limitation on it is that he cannot get any of it until he either ceases to be a worker at all or becomes temporarily unemployed, but during the whole time he draws the interest on whatever amount is standing to his credit.

With twenty weeks of unemployment, on the other hand, the man under the 1935 Act has received more than was paid in on his account, and considerably more than was paid in by himself personally.

Incentive to Employer

A very important point is the incentive to the employer to maintain continuity of employment, not merely as regards the number of his workers, but as regards the particular individuals in his employ. The establishment of the unemployment reserve (to use the correct term) for an individual worker costs the employer \$25, but when it is established

the employer can go on employing that particular worker for the rest of his life without any further contribution. To lay him off and take him back will cost the employer 25 cents for every week he is laid off; to lay him off and take a new man with no accumulated reserve will cost the employer 25 cents a week for two years. Under the 1935 Act it is a matter of entire indifference to the employer whether he retain an old employee or take on a new one in his place; the 25 cents a week must be paid anyhow.

The effect of the 1935 Act is to throw upon the stable-employment industries, which are obviously the most desirable industries from the standpoint of the national interest, the burden of contributing largely to the relief of the social conditions resulting from unemployment in the unstable industries. A portion of the burden is also transferred, through the draft made upon the national treasury for 16 2/3 per cent of the whole amount of the fund, to the general taxpayers, including those who are engaged in the non-insurable occupations, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering, transportation, domestic service, and education, all of which are expressly excluded from the Act. In other words, a great many of the most desirable businesses and trades are called upon to sustain a great part of the social costs resulting from the less desirable industries. It is this fact which led the Sirois Commission to wish that the burden appropriate to each industry could be imposed upon that industry and kept there. The scheme discussed in this article seems to indicate that this objective could be attained without too great difficulty. It would no doubt necessitate some slight raising of wages in the unstable industries, but economists have long agreed that an industry which cannot, either by itself or in conjunction with some other and correlative industry (possibly operating in an alternative season), provide its workers with employment for at least forty weeks in the year, should pay them sufficient to enable them to keep themselves going during their unemployment period; it should not be entitled to call upon other industries to make good the results of its own economic deficiencies.

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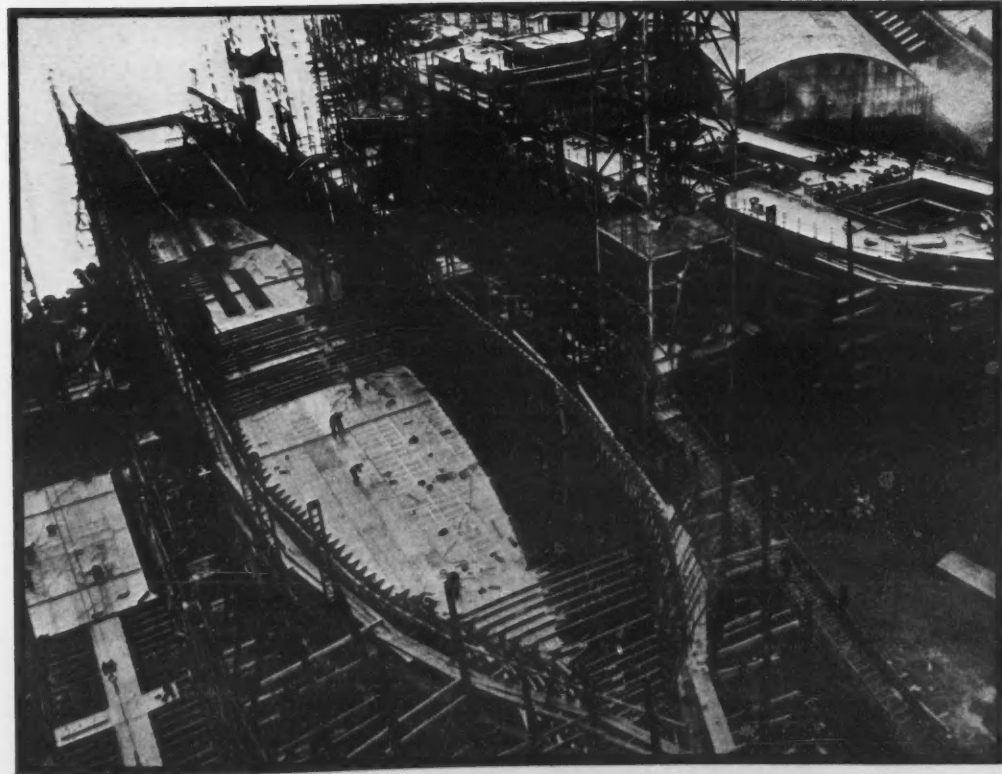
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Famine Over Europe This Winter

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Added to the terrors of War in Europe is the dread threat of famine. For the winter of 1939-1940 was exceptionally severe and during this Spring and Summer there has been a protracted period of drought. And now that the War has spread over the Continent, the blockade has been screwed down tightly and one-time Allies such as Holland, Belgium, Norway and Denmark are going to feel the pinch.

If both leading Allies fall under the German yoke, there is little hope for the population of Europe. "In that case we can look forward to nothing but extreme poverty for all the peoples on whom the burden of war has fallen, particularly for Great Britain and France, who will be considered fair game for loot."

OVER the suffering peoples of Europe the threat of famine is already beginning to loom. Nature has added to the devastations of war. The winter of 1939-40 was exceptionally severe, and grains had a very bad start in the winter sowing season. In the spring and summer there has been a protracted period of drought. Now, moreover, with the war spread over more of the Continent of Europe, the blockade has become really effective, and the fearful disharmonies which war causes are already being felt. The Allies can no longer permit such one-time friendly neutrals as Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium, to import the foodstuffs needed by their populations and their livestock, since they are now German territory. Italy, for nine months of war an unfriendly but trading "non-belligerent", is now almost entirely isolated from world supplies. International trade in Europe is being strangled; while in the big supplying countries, particularly in Argentina and in some of the British Colonies, foodstuffs are being systematically destroyed because Europe cannot buy them.

For half a year of war the belligerents followed the policy of developing their home resources and accumulating supplies from abroad. Throughout that period the peoples in the belligerent countries were on the whole adequately fed. Then the Blitzkrieg, if not like lightning, like an inexorable flood, spread over Europe. Growing and cultivation ceased, stocks were devastated or consumed.

Prospect Grim

For Germany, hitherto victorious, the prospect is grim. Whether she succeeds or fails in her desperate drive for a successful conclusion to the war, she has little prospect of gaining sufficient food supplies to stave off famine in the coming winter. For the Allied nations, too, the future is serious enough. If the German onslaught can be broken, the ravages can no doubt be made good by the assistance which the Americas, North and South, are preparing to organize. If, however, to assume the worst—Germany were to achieve the temporary subjugation of Great Britain as well as France, then Germany's hungry population would have first claim on everything that the Allies had stocked or could produce.

Denmark is the classic example of the effect of Blitzkrieg on Hitler's own war economy. That thriving

little dairy-farming country, with its efficient co-operative production, was a valuable larder for the industrial states of Europe. While she could get fodder from Argentina she could supply meat and butter and eggs to Germany in exchange for the manufactures of which the Reich had successfully maintained its exports. Now it is estimated that within some three months of the occupation about one-third of the country's cattle will have been slaughtered and the pig industry ruined.

Holland is a similar case. Famine in Belgium is, according to reports, only a matter of weeks. Norway is a liability, for the Reich will have to supply grains to avert actual starvation there; meanwhile, Norwegian fishing is at a standstill and margarine production has practically ceased.

Crops Poor

In a normal year the Germans might have made good a fair proportion of their shortage by imports from South-east Europe, but this year the crops in that area are progressing very unfavorably. The deterioration in the grain yield from normal years is estimated at 25-50 per cent.

Russia is, as ever, an enigma. Her exports of grain, determined more by policy than by the vagaries of nature, are still much less than in tsarist days. It is doubtful if she could, even if she would, solve the food problems of the Reich; and all pointers in the Baltic States indicate that the U.S.S.R. is by no means anxious to build up German strength.

If both the leading Allied partners fall under the German yoke, there is little hope for the population of Europe. In that case we can look forward to nothing but extreme poverty for all the peoples on whom the burden of war has fallen, particularly for Great Britain and France, who will be considered as fair game for loot. If Denmark and Holland and Norway, who committed no sin, even in Nazi eyes, except that of being neutral, have been bled white to enrich the German financiers—and, incidentally to save the German people from starvation—then what fate awaits the "warmongers" and the people who in their "folly" supported the fight against the Nazi domination of Europe?

If, on the other hand, the German thrust can be held and turned before the winter, then genuine co-operation between the European and the Ameri-



A WAR DEVASTATED village in northern France. To scenes of death and destruction such as this is now added the spectre of famine; for with the War spread to engulf the whole European Continent, the British blockade has been tightened and former Allies such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, already plundered by rationed Nazis, are going to feel hunger's gnawing pinch.

can democracies can save Europe. It is encouraging to know that a plan is on foot to pool all the grain resources of the American Continents. Some such scheme is obviously needed to alleviate the food shortage in Europe, as well as to prevent ruin from overtaking many grain producers in the Western Continents.

The war is not going to be won without more devastation and suffering. The task of reconstruction will be immense. The first thing to assure, if it can be assured, is sufficient bread for the people. Whatever long-term policies may be evolved for the re-equipment of Europe and the building of a lasting peace, it will be even more important to provide, week by week, and day by day, the basis of ordinary life. No war effort can be maintained indefinitely without sufficient food. Spain taught that lesson. Unless supplies are assured, the populations will eventually, like the Russians in 1917, lose interest in the fight and demand bread.

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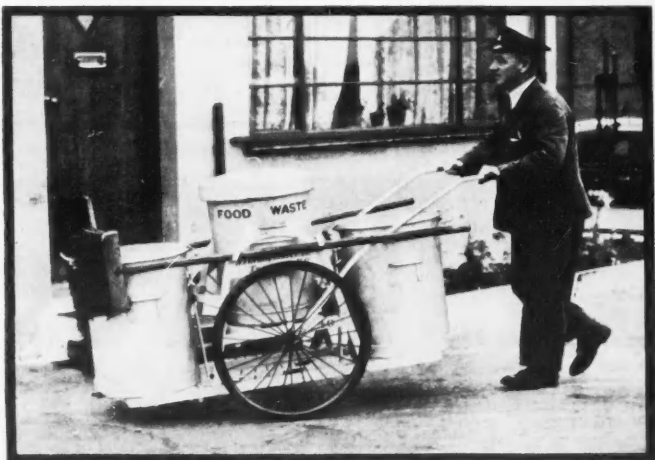
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TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1940

Worse Than the Enemy's Guns is the Danger of Disease

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

BACK in the old, old war of a quarter of a century ago, the Canadian troops in France — the young men and boys of that era, who are the veterans of to-day—used to sing a song to the effect that:

Old soldiers never die,
Never die, never die,
Old soldiers never die;
They simply fade away.

And there was some truth to the sentiment of the ditty, too, for few soldiers died from natural causes. Their "fade away," if it did come, was usually caused, not from disease and exposure, but from unhealthy surroundings created by the guns of the enemy. In other words, having passed the physical requirements demanded by the army at the time, followed by six or eight months of hard exercise, plenty of sleep, and lots of plain, wholesome food, the young men, whether from the farm, factory, office or school, who made up the old Canadian Corps, were, by the time they reached the trenches of France and Flanders, the personification of robust, radiant health.

During the four years of hostilities, the medical and dental services performed miracles through vaccinations, inoculations and other preventive measures in maintaining the well-being of the army by combatting the various types of diseases — the fifth columnists of previous wars—which accounted for more casualties in many campaigns than the active forces of the enemy. In fact, as a front line soldier, if a generality may be made from his experience, this writer cannot recall having suffered even the suggestion of a common cold.

But that was the old, old war. What about the new war?

TAKING the records of those who fought from 1914 to 1918 and comparing them with the enlistments of to-day, what have medical officers discovered as to the physical fitness of the new recruits, which may give some indication of the general health of Canadians as a whole?

First of all it is difficult to arrive at exact conclusions for the reason that the tests in this war are much more rigorous, more efficient and more detailed than formerly, but it would appear, according to examining officers, that the health of the average young Canadian is much superior to the previous generation. His general physique is stronger, his vision and hearing better and a marked improvement shown in his teeth despite the fact that there has been considerable dental neglect through personal economic reasons brought about by almost ten years of depression.

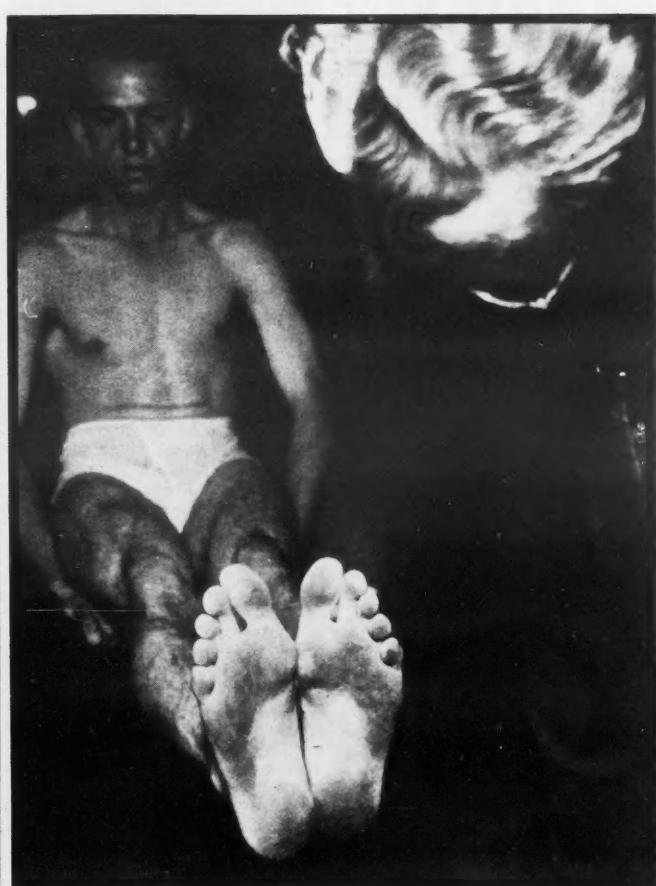
Although the records to date are not complete, the following percentages as to the ratio of fitness of applicants for acceptance in a fighting unit will be found to be fairly correct:

"A" Perfect 87%
"B" Near Perfect 2%
"C" Clerical work 1%
"D" Rejects 10%

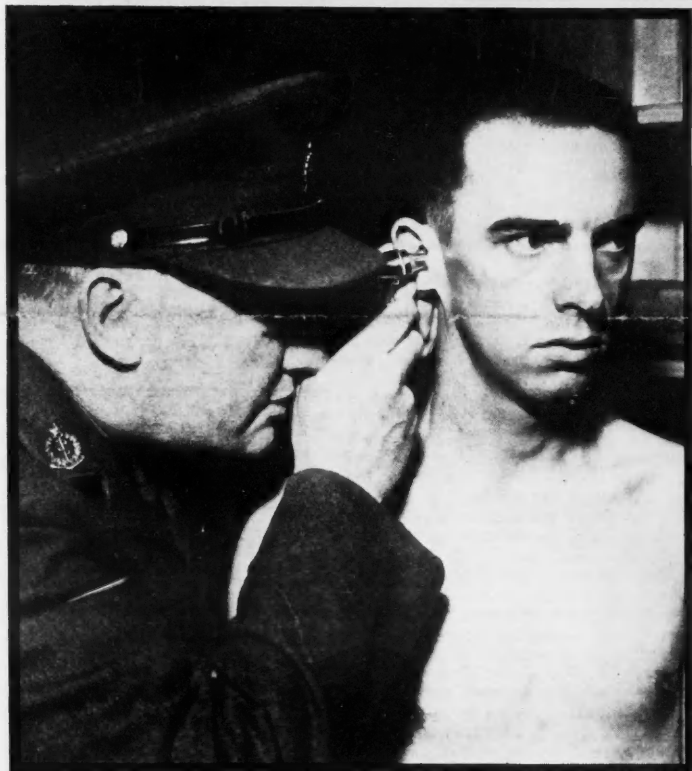
It is interesting to note that in this war, as in the last, young men entering the army weighing between 125 to 135 pounds, consistently add about ten pounds or more after their first six weeks of training. Also, it has been found, that men of the same class, who have been engaged in office work and obliged to wear glasses, do not need them after a few weeks of the outdoor life and exercise, a stimulated appetite and regular hours of sleep given them by military discipline.

Of the many reasons advanced by medical men for the general improvement in the health of Canadians, first credit seems to be given to the campaigns conducted over the past twenty-five years urging a greater consumption of milk and green vegetables. There is also to-day a more general knowledge of proper diets and the scientific treatment of foods.

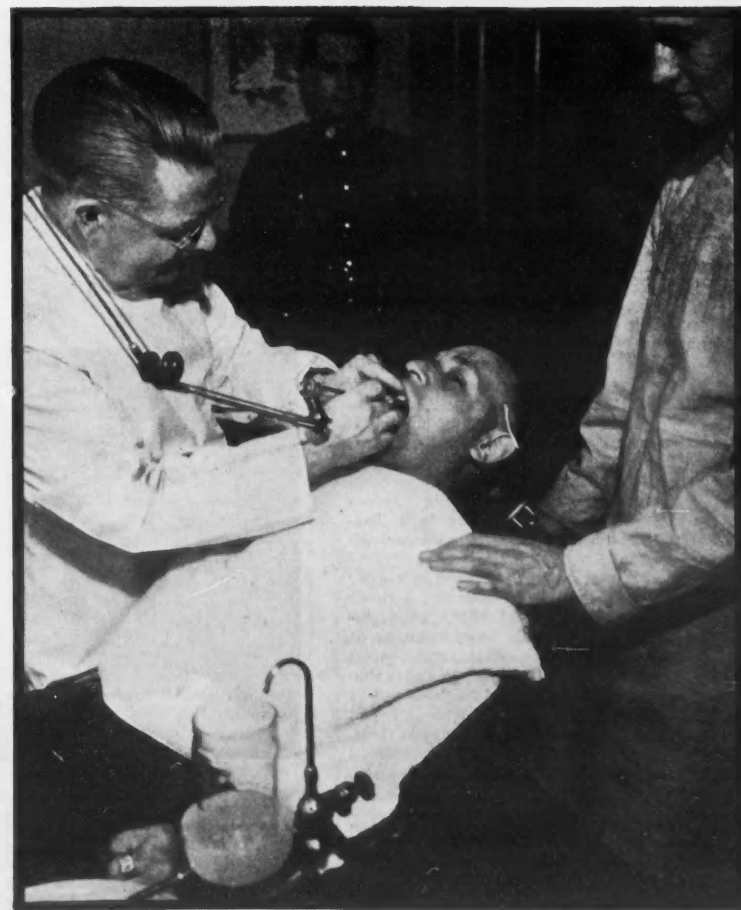
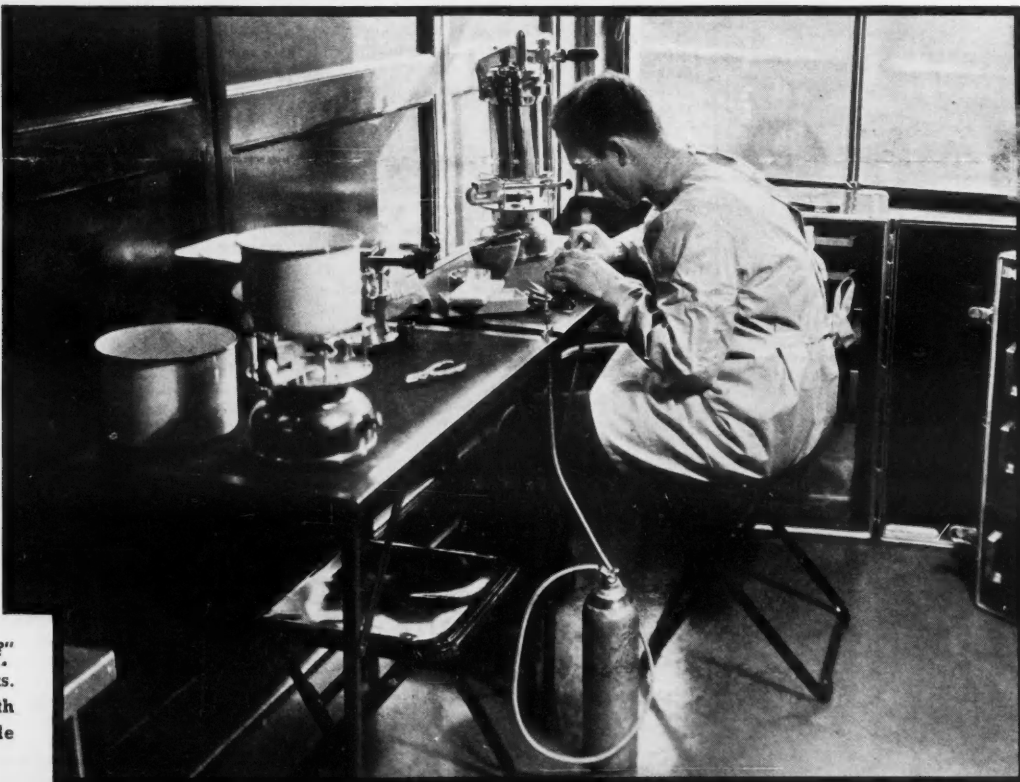
All of which means that if health has anything to do with fighting spirit, the new army of Canadians, when called upon, will more than live up to the traditions set for them by the old soldiers of yesteryear, who never died, but simply faded away.



Upper Left. Applicants for the army are shown being given their first check-over against the rigid standards of health established for Canada's new fighting forces. Upper right. Despite a general improvement in physical fitness, the percentage of men turned down for flat feet is just about as great in this war as in the last. This chap, however, after walking on a dusty cement floor, proves to an examiner that his arches are O.K. Below. Here's the new dental kit—a mobile laboratory for a mobile war.



Above. "What's he going to do next to prove I'm fit to hold a rifle?" Lower Left. This photograph is made especially for the men in the ranks. A sergeant "takes it" at an army dental clinic. Lower Right. Every tooth in the Canadian army is now documented. On enlistment a chart is made out giving the condition of the teeth of each new recruit.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Orrea Pernel A Delight

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE great violoncellist Gregor Piatagorsky was to have been soloist of last week's Promenade Concert in Varsity Arena, but was troubled with a malady very prevalent at present: passportitis. In his case the difficulty seems to have been not how he would get into Canada but when he would get out. However the management on short notice found a substitute in the brilliant English violinist, Orrea Pernel.

Miss Pernel is no stranger, and last winter made a profound impression at Massey Hall when she and Felix Salmond played Brahms Concerto for violin and cello with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. She is a fiddler not only by complete training but by gift of God. When she tucks her violin against her beautiful throat it becomes part of her, and her tones a beautiful, spontaneous utterance. Her ease and dignity recall Norman-Neruda (Lady Halle), whom I heard long ago, when "Tribby" was the popular novel of the day. And now I come to think of it, Miss Pernel is physically like Dumaure's heroine. Her bowing is inspiring in confidence and elasticity, producing a tone of golden, emotional quality, and her technique is so fine that the most virtuosic feats are played with nonchalant authority.

Her program included Mozart's Concerto in A major, a work of the composer's youth. As the young genius grew to manhood, his father was anxious that he should become the greatest violinist in Europe; and in 1774 at the age of 18 the lad wrote off-hand five concertos for his own use. Later, his virtuosic urge having died down he practically abandoned the violin as a solo instrument. The work in A major played by Miss Pernel is full of youthful dash and abundance; overflowing with melody. It was written apparently in sheer enjoyment of the exercise of opulent powers, though there is one grave and haunting figure in the orchestral part of the final movement. Miss Pernel played with thrilling grace and the quality known as "brio," and Mr. Stewart co-operated splendidly. Earlier with Leo Barkin at the piano, the color of her style was revealed in several episodes from Falla's "La Vida Breve," of which her interpretation was marked by glowing emotional abandon, profound rhythmic intuition and pensive beauty.

Mr. Stewart was impressive in three of his own Bach transcriptions, well contrasted. That of the Fugue in E minor was superb in festive grandeur of its climax, and in all Mr. Stewart revealed a discriminating taste and mastery of orchestral resource. Earlier the orchestra gave a capital rendering of the Polka and Fugue from Weinberger's "Schwanda." In honor of the Fourth of July two works by contemporary American composers were played. Samuel Barber's Adagio, an appealing tone-poem, is strictly in the old classical tradition; but everything the modern orchestra can provide in the way of joyous stimulus was to be found in John Alden Carpenter's "Hurdy Gurdy," rendered with captivating verve.

Beethoven Treasures

The finest collection of books on the subject of Beethoven in the world, numbering 1500 volumes, recently came into the possession of the New York Public Library. It was a gift from the Beethoven Society, of New York, founded in 1918, which after a very useful existence has decided to disband. Unlike most musical organizations it would up with a bank balance of \$10,000, as well as important assets like the library mentioned and two pianos on which the composer is known to have played. Presumably these will become museum pieces. The society was made up of musicians who donated their services to raise funds for the assistance of other musical organizations, and during the past twenty years has given away almost \$100,000 in this way.

Edwin McArthur, the conductor-pianist frequently heard in Canada as accompanist of Kirsten Flagstad and other artists, and whose parents were at one time resident in Toronto, has been appointed director of the classical music section of the National Youth Administration's Radio Workshop in New York. He will have under him an orchestra comprising 110 musicians between the ages of 18 and 24.

The New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra will, as last year, go on tour for three weeks in mid-November, but unfortunately no Canadian cities are included in its announced itinerary. At its concerts broadcast on Sunday afternoons it will make lavish use of soloists, including most of the senior instrumental virtuosi of the day, with an infusion of new-comers. Its conductor John Barbirolli has been rusticiating in British Columbia for some weeks. Two special vocal events are planned. In February a new concert version of Walter Damrosch's opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," originally composed in 1913, will be given, with Ezio Pinza as Cyrano, Charles Kullman as Christian and Jarmila Novotna as Roxane. Later Mahler's "Song of the Earth" will be sung with Kirsten Flagstad and Charles Kullman as soloists.

One of the most popular selections for weddings has long been the sentimental song "Because," recently sung by Jan Peerce at a Proms concert. Most of those who know it are unaware of the identity of the composer. He was a London musician named Edward Lockton, who recently died at the age of 64, in Hendon, England. He was also the composer of another best seller, "Until." Of the two songs more than three million copies were sold, and together they brought him a fortune.

What musical royalties mean was recently demonstrated in the annual statement of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), affiliate of the British and Canadian Performing Right Societies. During the fiscal year of 1939-40 it paid out \$5,099,302 to its members.

Musical America recently drew attention to some popular errors in connection with the titles of familiar musical compositions. According to the original scores there should be no "I" in front of "Pagliacci"; no "La" in front of "Tosca"; and no "Die" in front of "Götterdämmerung." The most famous composition of Paul Dukas should appear on orchestral programs as "The Apprentice Sorcerer," not as "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." It is a mistake to use "de" in speaking of Manuel de Falla, if only the surname is used. The Spanish usage in such circumstances is to speak of him merely as "Falla." A common error of the priggishly inclined is to spell Handel's name in the German way, as Haendel. The composer himself deliberately changed the spelling of his name to Handel, conforming to English usage, when he became a British subject, early in the 18th century.

Fortune in Fiddles

Alexander Chuhaldin and the CBC String Orchestra are off the air for a two-months vacation, but will be back in the autumn. Mr. Chuhaldin recently completed his seventh year on the Canadian national network. He began in 1933 with the group known as "Melodic Strings" and speedily won international celebrity. The beauty of the programs is due not only to the knowledge and finesse of its conductor and the outstanding quality of its personnel, but to the quality of instruments used. Its members have consistently put back their savings into the purchase of choice old instruments, a process facilitated when, in 1937, Hon. J. L. Isley, Minister of National Revenue, ruled that such purchases should be exempt from duty as objects of art.

Jan Smith, CBC producer in charge of the Chuhaldin broadcast, recently made a canvass of the rare instruments heard every Sunday. The latest acquisitions are Fugan Kash's Guadagnini violin, dating back to 1753, and Isador Scherman's Matteo Goffriller instrument, made in Venice in 1706. Matteo was a pupil of the great Stradivarius. The distinguished concertmaster Albert Pratz plays a Nicholas Gagliano; Blain Mathe a Postachini; and Hyman Goodman a Vuillame. Frank Fusco is proud of a fiddle dating from 1749, made by Nicholas Bergonzi, also a Stradivarius pupil. Like Mr. Kask, Albert Steinberg owns a Guadagnini, and Grant Milligan a Peter Guarnerius. Harold Sumberg, both in these broadcasts and as concert master of the "Proms," uses a Jannaro Galiani, and Ernest Johnson a French violin made by Phillemonts in 1780.

Cecil Figelski, who heads the violas, uses an instrument by the great British viola maker, Benjamin Banks. Marcus Adeney's violoncello (a Vuillame) long did duty at the first desk in Crystal Palace, London. Other mature 'cellos are Philip Spivak's Galiano and Sydney Wells's Rastelli. Quite a precious collection for an orchestra of 34 pieces.

Endowment for Bands

As Trustee of the late Charles S. Campbell, K.C., the Royal Trust Company has again announced an immense series of band concerts to be given in Montreal parks this summer, under a bequest provided by the deceased. The extent of this benefaction may be realized from the fact that over 50 concerts are being given in July alone, with a large number to follow in August. Ten bands of the Montreal district are given employment.

Walter Ducloux, a distinguished Swiss musician, was guest conductor at the first July event of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal. There was also an eminent guest soloist in the person of Leonard Warren, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Marjory Lawrence, Australian soprano, well known to Canadian audiences, is filling her first Southern American engagements at Teatro Colon, Buenos Aires, where it is now midwinter. Among the roles she is singing are Gluck's "Alceste" (which she studied with the late Fella Litvinne), Brunhilde in "Die Walkure" and Kundry in "Parsifal."

One day this past spring the noted tenor and teacher Paul Althouse was walking along 42nd St. New York, when he heard three Salvation lasses singing. He was struck by the quality



EMMA BOYNET celebrated French concert pianist who will appear with the Toronto Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, as guest artist, next Thursday night at Varsity Arena.

of their voices, despite their obvious lack of musical knowledge, and offered to give them each one lesson a week free. They are now making excellent progress.

Paul Hindemith, whose music was banned in his native Germany some years ago because of his opposition to Nazism, has been appointed to the faculty of the Yale Music School at New Haven, Conn.

FILM PARADE

Cycle Ahead

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

TODAY'S events are piling up tremendous screen-material for posterity and one can imagine what future epic-makers will do with the *Graf Spee*, *Oran* and *Dunkirk*. In the meantime it takes about all the fortitude most movie-goers can muster to watch the fantastic present as it is fitfully revealed in the newsreels. With the future unimaginable and most of the present unthinkable there isn't much left for our movie-makers to handle profitably except the past.

Fortunately for the screen the fiction writers got there ahead of them. For the past two or three years the popular novelists have been carefully documenting the past and getting it down in shapes and sizes suitable for screen presentation. Maybe they knew this was what the public was going to want. Maybe they were just as scared as the rest of us and so thought the best escape was to stick their heads in the sands of time. Some of the work has distinction. A great deal of it is obvious screen fodder in novel form. Nearly all is marked by broad characterization, lively action, much playing up of historical detail and little insistence on history. To judge by sales and library rentals it seems to be what the public wants, and Hollywood is prepared to do right by it handsomely.

Rachel Field's "All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer is already current. "Chad Hanna," "Wild Geese Calling" and "King's Row" have been seized on by the producers. F. Van Cyck Mason's "Stars of the Sea" is inevitably destined for the screen, and Evelyn Eaton's "Quietly My Captain Waits" was bought up for \$40,000 by Hollywood before it reached the best seller lists. We seem in fact to be in for another of those cycles—a grim prospect for movie-goers like myself who get depressed already at the sight of a heroine in a farthingale.

In the meantime the exhibitors seem to be sparing us as much as possible of contemporary action in Europe. One local theatre has shown no newsreel for a fortnight, another gave us little more than a glimpse or two of Queen Elizabeth visiting a military hospital. A third showed Gracie Fields at Vaucartier Camp as a guest of the Navy League. One newsreel devoted twice the space to a kindergarten commencement—the five-year-olds wonderfully cute in caps and gowns—that it did to events in Europe. I have a feeling that the exhibitors are underestimating our tough-mindedness. Surely a people capable of going to war should be capable of watching the photographic record of the event it is committed to.

Ann Sheridan wears a white linen suit in "Torrid Zone." It's a good suit, wide-shouldered and cut to lines that celebrate the already celebrated Sheridan torso. She wears it in jail, and when she is being deported. Later, still wearing the suit, she escapes from the police, tosses a man overboard, goes through several passionate love-scenes with James Cagney, travels overnight in a flat-car loaded with bananas, is thrown out again and travels back in the engine cab. She also wears it through a near train wreck and a shooting, and all in a temperature of 104°. Through-out Miss Sheridan's linen remains as uncrushable as her spirits, and I guess that is just about the most remarkable thing about "Torrid Zone." Pat O'Brien is involved as a tough and tireless overseer in the banana belt. There's a sort of loud empty violence about the whole thing that leaves one, in spite of the general liveliness, exhausted rather than entertained.

By way of contrast "New Moon" is filled with languors and wooing and tuncful duets. The whole thing is as pretty and old-fashioned as a

HERE'S ANOTHER POINT THAT'S WORTH REMEMBERING!

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valentine with its court costumes and gallantries and its old-fashioned plot is about a valet who was really a French Duke in disguise. As usual Nelson Eddy doesn't attempt to act and Jeanette attempts a little too much; but it doesn't matter. Both look as handsome as possible, both sing loud and clear in their very best voice, and the old-fashioned tunes are pleasant to listen to. I find it upsetting for some reason to watch two people singing with shattering resonance straight into each other's faces and almost nose to nose. But if you don't watch them, it comes off well on the sound-track.

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night's speech. This piece requires a good deal more acting skill than is visible to most of the audience. The plot is made possible only by the fact that the chief characters are greatly exaggerated types; if these characters were performed without the authority and consistency which can only be imparted to them by first-rate acting, they would become absolutely implausible, and the drama would fall to pieces. Mr. Brent has probably the more difficult task, since for reasons which cannot be explained without giving away too much of the plot, he has to convey two entirely different impressions of character in different acts.

But the point needs to be emphasized that performances like these would be quite impossible if they had to be undertaken each week by an entire company unfamiliar with the parts. What we are now enjoying is a revival of a system which was quite widely in vogue about fifty or sixty years ago, and in which the minor parts were played by a permanent company, while the leads were taken by eminent players who moved from town to town repeating the role, or the two or three roles, to which they had devoted a long period of study. The system had many merits, and broke down chiefly because the box office power of the stars became so great that they were eventually able to dictate the whole character of the performance, and began to insist on carrying around their own minor players with them, in spite of the increased expense, in order to ensure that every scene in the performance should be handled in a way to enhance their own pre-eminence.

THEATRE

Crime Thriller

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE sonorous voice and superbly haughty manner of Florence Reed made her the ideal selection among available actresses for the role of *Lady Lebanon* in "Criminal-at-Large," the very dexterous crime thriller by Edgar Wallace in which she recently starred for a long run in New York. Associated with her in that production was another exceedingly capable player in the person of Romney Brent as *Lady Lebanon's* son; and these two players are responsible for the highest highlights in the current performance at the Royal Alexandra, which incidentally would be an excellent performance measured by the most exacting standards of high-priced winter entertainment.

But they are by no means alone. Roy Roberts gives a most effective performance of Inspector Tanner, C.I.D.; and the part of Sergeant Totty was taken at a few hours notice, owing to the illness of the original performer, by a Toronto resident, Mr. Charles Emerson, whose work could have been described as excellent even if he had had weeks in which to build up the part, and who fully deserved the tribute paid him by Miss Reed in her Monday



HAILED BY AUTHOR GEORGE BERNARD SHAW as the greatest of the many actresses who have played the title-role in "Candida," lovely Peggy Wood (above, left) appears in this Shavian classic during its week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra, Toronto, commencing July 15th. The distinguished supporting company includes Romney Brent, Roy Roberts and Ethel Britton (above, right). Miss Britton played opposite Denis King in "Peticoat Fever" and was co-starred with Lanny Ross in "Pursuit of Happiness."

THE BOOKSHELF

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The Lion's Share

BY EDGAR McINNIS

EMPIRE ON THE SEVEN SEAS, by James Truslow Adams. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.75.
GREAT BRITAIN, AN EMPIRE IN TRANSITION, by Albert Viton. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.50.

THESE two studies, by two American writers, offer an interesting contrast in their attitude toward British imperial policy. One is a historical study by a writer whose sympathy almost amounts to complacency. The other is a criticism by a student of present conditions which combines a sweeping indictment of British policy in general with an admiration, perhaps reluctant but perfectly definite, for the empire as an institution. Taken together they represent two extremes between which the intelligent reader may find a compromise position which is more tenable than that of either author.

Mr. Adams in his present volume carries his story of the development of Britain as an imperial power from the American revolution to modern times. It is the story of Britain herself as well as of the empire. Mr. Adams is properly aware that Britain's imperial policy is determined by her own internal development, and he tries to bring out the significant features of that development and show how they affected Britain's attitude toward her possessions overseas.

Mr. Adams would have been more successful, however, if he had looked somewhat more deeply below the surface of both domestic and imperial affairs. This book, which in both style and viewpoint is in the best tradition of Whig history, is perhaps too ready to accept the conventional assumptions about the factors which determined British policy. For all his attention to social developments, the author fails to make clear the way in which the struggle of interests in Britain was

reflected in colonial affairs. He sees "freedom broadening slowly down" without clearly realizing the combination of accident and indifference and sheer self-interest which helped to bring about that result, or the undercurrent of colonial resistance which ran through the greater part of this period. The flow of his narrative and the readability of his style will no doubt widen even his extensive audience, and his admiration for British statesmanship will gratify many readers in this country. But a more critical treatment would help such readers to gain a fuller understanding of the complexity of the imperial problem and the manifold forces which have operated to give the empire its present form.

WHATEVER criticisms may be directed against Mr. Viton, the lack of a critical approach is not one of them. The enthusiasm with which he launches into his description of the shortcomings of British colonial administration carries him at times beyond the bounds of fairness. His facts may be perfectly sound, and he himself points out that the annual reports to parliament on colonial affairs are as severe an indictment as even the most hostile observer could wish. But accepting all the shortcomings of British policy, there is occasionally something to be said on the other side if the picture is to be completely accurate. In his brief discussion of India, for example, Mr. Viton manages to leave the impression that all the evils he describes are traceable to the British. I am sure that this is not what he intends, and that he would immediately agree that exploitation by Indian landowners and industrialists, and the operation of the Indian caste system, must bear their full share of blame. But he overlooks these factors in his actual de-



PAUL E. BILKEY, author of "Persons, Papers and Things."

scription, whose effect would be far stronger if it were more balanced and restrained.

In consequence, this feature of the book is apt to mislead many American readers and alienate many Canadian ones. And that is unfortunate, for there are other aspects of this volume which make it well worth reading by anyone who wants to gain an insight into the present position of the British empire. Mr. Viton's analysis of its structure, for instance, pays shrewd attention not merely to those countries which are politically connected with Britain, but also to what he calls the Outer Empire—countries which are technically independent, but are in fact well within the British

sphere economically. Countries like Denmark and the Argentine, for instance, were in some ways until recently more truly a part of the British system than were certain of the dominions. There is also a very good treatment of the effect of the last war on colonial nationalism, and of the way in which the rise of Fascism disturbed Britain's previous lethargy and led to positive attempts to remedy some of the outstanding grievances.

And there is also, surprisingly enough in view of the general tone of the book, a real appreciation of both the strength and the value of the empire as an institution. Mr. Viton, in a chapter entitled "The Empire Will Not Die," justly remarks that the surprising thing is not that the empire shows signs of decline, but that "the most astounding thing about the British Empire has been its inexplicable ability to outlive its oratorical mourners." In another place he makes the very important point that its survival means peace, since Britain is already satiated, whereas its breakup would precipitate an age of chaos and war as the Fascist powers scrambled for the spoils.

Arthurian Sequel

THE WITCH IN THE WOOD, by T. H. White. Collins. \$2.50.

BY W. S. MILNE

"THE Witch in the Wood" is a successor to "The Sword in the Stone," and continues in the same vein of blithe insanity the adventures of King Pellinore—he of the Questing Beast—and Sir Grummore, two of the minor characters of the previous book. I didn't find this so completely delightful as the other,

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partly, I think, because I knew more what to expect. "The Sword in the Stone" was like nothing on earth I had ever encountered before, although one could trace its literary kinships, which included "Alice" and "The Wind in the Willows" and W. S. Gilbert and P. G. Wodehouse, with a little of Edward Lear. In the sequel, the ingredient of surprise is left out of one's delight. Another ingredient is missing too, and it is a more serious lack. There is nothing like the pageant of creation or any of the other poetic and mystical episodes in this second book. But the fun is there. In addition to the two knights already mentioned, there is Sir Palomides, (failed B.A., Calcutta), who is a bit of a steal from F. Anstey's Babu Jabberjee, but awfully good fun. The witch herself is Queen Morgause, wife of Lot of Orkney, who claims she is "just a Virgin at Heart," even though the unicorn will have none of her. She is interested in astral bodies and psychoanalysis. St. Torealvac is good too, and there is a pretty shindig at

the shebeen. Merlin plays a much smaller part, and there is nothing in this book quite so funny as the duel of magic between Merlin and the witch in the first one. The episode of the two questing beasts, one bogus, is, however, a very delightful tit-bit. That of the death and gralloching of the unicorn is almost too horrible to read. All in all, however, this is a book to be read aloud to, and by, the right sort. Like its predecessor, no one can deny that it is nonsense, and so it is not recommended to those sad souls who actually pride themselves on their complete dearth of this desirable commodity.

BOOK SERVICE

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BOOK OF THE WEEK

Gallery's Great Day

BY B. K. SANDWELL

PERSONS, PAPERS AND THINGS, by Paul Bilkey. Ryerson. \$2.50.

NOBODY, not even a member of the present Press Gallery, would deny that the period during which Mr. Bilkey sat in that imposing eminence constituted the great days of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa. Mr. Bilkey, I am sure, would not deny it. And Mr. Bilkey left the Press Gallery in 1916, to become editor-in-chief of the Montreal Gazette, a position which offers him great scope for his sound political sense and large general knowledge, but none at all for that "whimsical style" which the publishers of this volume correctly claim among his chief literary assets.

In his Gallery days Mr. Bilkey wrote for the readers of the Toronto Telegram. In these his Montreal Gazette days he writes for the population of Westmount, which is not so great a change as one might suppose, since the population of Westmount, consists very largely of people who would be Telegram readers if they were in Toronto, but who have removed to the Province of Quebec and imperfectly reconciled themselves to a number of things, such as the speaking of French by those about them, which they still inwardly deplore but no longer outwardly combat. Very little of this book, however, deals with the Gazette period; it is probable that a daily newspaper editor, who must work a good deal in his sanctum, does not acquire reminiscences at the same rapid rate as a Press Gallery reporter in constant contact with the makers of the nation's policies.

Occasionally Mr. Bilkey escapes from Montreal. He was at the Winnipeg Convention of 1927, and apparently disapproved very strongly of Mr. Ferguson's "rumpus" with Mr. Meighen over the famous Hamilton speech. It is Mr. Bilkey's contention, which I do not think will be universally accepted, that Mr. Ferguson could have had the leadership if he wanted it at any time before the rumpus, and that Mr. Meighen could have had it after the rumpus but Mr. Ferguson could not. But there is much truth in Mr. Bilkey's comments on the behavior of the Conservative Party after the selection of Mr. Bennett. "Had the Conservative Party as represented in Parliament, shown the courage of its undoubted convictions and given Mr. Bennett an occasional piece of its mind, it might have made something out of him. Its failure to do this was just plain, ordinary cowardice, for which it paid."

There are also some interesting observations on the next Conservative Convention, that of 1938; but they were written before the

general election of 1940 and the resignation of Dr. Manion. Mr. Bilkey thinks that Mr. Bennett must be held responsible for the disastrous outcome of that convention. "I believe that what he intended was a Bennett Convention, one that would give him a renewed mandate which would permit him to exploit, in the name of the party and with its backing, the somewhat radical theories which he had espoused, and perhaps the still more extreme ideas, if they can be called ideas, expressed from time to time by his brother-in-law and alter ego, Mr. William Herridge." Mr. Bilkey agrees with the present reviewer that now "there is very little room left to the right of Liberalism as practiced by the King Government," and he looks forward to "a strong non-partisan government, something on the lines of Sir Robert Borden's Union Ministry, a government enjoying a large measure of Conservative and Liberal support." The Gazette, it will be recalled, is an ardent advocate of railway amalgamation.

BUT the writing of history was not a major part of Mr. Bilkey's intentions in producing this book. The greater, and much the most delightful, part of it is pure reminiscence. Its author entered the journalistic trade as "some sort of secretary" to the founder of SATURDAY NIGHT, then editor of the old Evening Star. The Star's staff "was disproportionately composed of accomplished drunkards." That of the Globe was slightly more respectable, and included a young man named William Lyon Mackenzie King. The paper was eventually sold to its present owner, and Mr. Bilkey grimly adds "I was immediately discharged and the Toronto Daily Star, unhampered by ethical restraints, went on its upward way."

Mr. Bilkey reveals that he was one of the two "degenerate journalists," both of the Conservative side, who when a small tower in process of construction in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings fell down, decided that it would be a good idea to announce that it had already been named the Laurier Tower; the name stuck.

Either a typist or a typesetter has done Mr. Bilkey dirt on page 107. Laurier was fond of biblical quotations, and on one occasion remarked that "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." Mr. Bilkey proudly claims that he was the only man in the gallery who did not inform the public that there was a stellar combination against Cicerio, but somebody has made him spell Sisera "Sisera." Can it be that he learned his Bible by ear and not by eye?

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WHETHER you have two weeks or only week-ends free this year you will want to make the most of those short hours leave. Just 100 miles north from Toronto, Ontario, a change of air, a change of scenery and a change of people await you in the world famous health resort district of Muskoka.

Muskoka is a part of the great Canadian Shield which is a plateau 1,000 feet above sea level composed of extremely ancient igneous rock extending north of the St. Lawrence Valley and circling around the lower section of Hudson Bay. It was named the Canadian Shield because of its shape. This is actually the basic crust of the earth laid down in the pre-Cambrian period over 500,000,000 years ago. A series of other rock layers were laid down above the Cambrian later. Of these the most recent is the Tertiary formed some 15,000,000 years ago to which the Rockies belong. In the Muskoka area, as everywhere in the Shield, wind, water and ice have eroded the original mountain ranges to their very foundations. Some of the harder rocks still project, making the surface irregular.

Gigantic Glacier

Many years ago, Muskoka was covered with deep soil, but the great Pleistocene Ice Sheet, 1,000 feet thick, moving southward like a gigantic glacier, scraped the surface clean to the bare granite foundation layer. Except in the river valleys where silt has recently been deposited, the soil is too scanty for prosperous agriculture.

You can cruise by steamer through the two main chains of lakes in Muskoka. The 100-mile cruise goes through the Muskoka Lakes including the three largest lakes Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau. Hundreds of beautiful summer homes and pretty cottages are tucked in among the pines of the hundreds of small islands and curly peninsulas. The steamer calls at the docks of larger resorts. It stops at Natural Park where a half hour's climb rewards the mountaineer and the camera fan by a mirrored mountain lake seen in keen perspective from the height of a rocky precipice. There is also a 60-mile cruise in the Lake of Bays chain. But wherever Muskoka boats slip through those pretty blue lakes, islands densely wooded with pine and birch are separated by such slits of channels that one often expects the boat to leap into the forest.

Natives Only

And did you know that captains of ships on Muskoka lakes must be born and reared in Muskoka? According to Captain Leader who pilots *The Islander*, experience has shown that captains drawn from other regions lose their way among the hundreds of tiny islands, especially at night and in foggy weather.

Formerly land of the Indian, Muskoka is now land of the tourist. Authorities claim the word "Muskoka" is derived from the name of a Chippaway chief "Misquiquikee" whose name appears on treaties made in 1815 surrendering land in this part of Ontario to the Crown. Some Indians still dwell in Muskoka woods. In winter they live by hunting and trapping; in summer they fish, weave baskets and do wood-work for tourists.

But the tourist is not the only cause of a summer influx of population into Muskoka. Hosts of blueberry pickers arrive in trucks from southern urban centres. Because much of Muskoka is government owned, anyone is apparently free to set up his shanty almost anywhere. At the height of the season, some fields back in from the highway rival the lakes in their very blueness. Tourists carrying a

BY JEAN CAROLINE LOVE

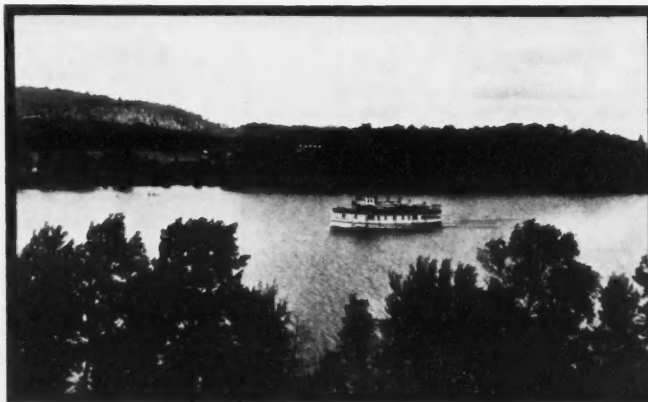
camp stove frequently bring along a few sealers so they can preserve in jam the berries picked by their own fingers. A favorite Muskoka jam variation is made by combining half blueberries and half wild raspberries.

The Muskoka Lakes Annual Regatta is a popular sporting event in August. All Muskoka turns out to watch the races. Onlookers are clust-

TRAVEL NOTE BOOK**"Ha Ha"**

Up at the height of navigation on the Saguenay River is a little inlet known as Ha Ha Bay. That was the name given the inlet by early French explorers who followed the mountain river in the belief that they had found a new route to China. When they discovered their mistake, they admitted that the joke was on them and just to show that they had a sense of humour, gave the inlet its name. The French-Canadians who live there call it "Baie de Ha Ha".

ered in a thousand small boats that ride at anchor in lovely Lake Rosseau. It is a sparkling scene in the brilliant sunlight: whole fleets of launches huddled together, nodding—some smaller ones nosing in and out among larger craft—pure white, soft pastels and brilliant splashes of color atop gleaming mahogany. Circling this city of boats tear the speeders racing round the course, shooting forth frosty white spray.



A 60-MILE CRUISE through the Lake of Bays chain of lakes is one of the attractions offered vacationists in Muskoka. Here is the boat in Peninsula Lake. —Muskoka Tourist Development Association.



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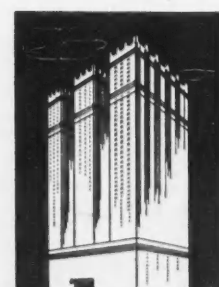
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History is Made on the Highway

THERE'S that cairn. Can't we stop and see what it's about?" said the historical member of the party from the back seat. "Stop? Where? Why?" said the driver who had been battling with holiday traffic and whose one idea was to pass the car in front, an antique with a trailer in which was a boat in which was a golden oak rocking-chair swaying gently in the breeze. "It's too late now," said the historian. "It was back at the top of that last hill. I've wanted to know what it's about for at least six years."

"Next time," said the driver spurring viciously ahead at last. "Why don't people with boats leave them beside lakes. Now look at that!" It was a modern sedan and to its roof was strapped a racing shell, the points sticking out far fore and aft. "Danger. Keep clear of the shell—Racing Club" said the sign just readable as it tore past at a good seventy. "It's no good trying to distract me," said the historian. "I'm going to stop on the way back tonight if I have to drive myself." "No, no, that won't be necessary, we'll stop," said everyone together. So we did.

"The last time we did this," said someone reminiscently, "the thing had been put up to all the Smiths in the neighborhood. This is probably for the Browns."

"It's just that in Canada you never stop for anything. Now in England . . ." said the historian.

"There'll always be an England" someone hummed and got a hand put over his mouth.

"Don't start getting nostalgic about England. There's no end to it. Just think hard about those rows of houses you see from the train as you pull into London, and come on!" said the driver. The female members of the party took a look at the fifty yards of field to cross and sat down and rolled down their stockings. "Thistles!" they said briefly. We advanced un-enthusiastically, save for the historian who was there already. In fact he was preparing to leave as the train arrived.

"It's all right," he said, "just to commemorate the site of a log church built in 1828. The label says it's the first in the district."

"Now isn't that interesting," said someone, brightly visualizing forests, Indians and wolves, and voices singing hymns in the gloom of the forest. "Lovely," said the historian briefly. "This is the third first church in this area. Romance goes hand in hand with religion. Let's eat." So we did, sitting behind the historic monument deep in the fall hay of a wet season; and the food was good.

There was a good deal of baggage to bring from the car, and a fine path was made to the cairn before we were finished looking as if there had been many seekers after history that day. First of all we had tomato juice, ice cold from a thermos and well flavored. With it went those invaluable little round salty cheesy biscuits.

Next came a meat loaf brought in by its tin, and thick slices were cut and put on cardboard plates along with buttered rolls, pickles and stuffed halves of hard boiled eggs. Forks were provided by the management, for there is yet to be made a really satisfactory wood or cardboard fork. Tomato sandwiches appeared, too, for there can't be a picnic without sandwiches at some point. A lot of people despise the pink dampness that spreads through the bread, but just as many think it one of the finest flavors in food. Beer and water were brought out of a tin box where they

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THE ROYAL FAMILY'S RATIONS. There is by no means a food shortage in Britain, but of course, butter, sugar, bacon and meat are rationed, and throughout the land every family, including the Royal family, shares alike. The King and Queen, who move so much among the people, have a traveller's ration book and each week the coupons are clipped as the rations are supplied. Upper and lower photographs are reproductions of Their Majesties' ration books.

had been packed with a good supply of ice and the box wrapped in a thick blanket for insulation purposes.

Everyone was feeling pretty content when the ice cream appeared in those neat little individual cups packed in dry ice which had fortunately ceased icing some time before or else the ice cream would have been as hard to eat as ice cubes straight from the refrigerator. Wafer-thin crisp cookies went with it, brought in a tin box, and there was cheese and more rolls for scorners of sweet things. Finally the big thermos jug of coffee was opened and we lay back sipping contentedly with the noise of the highway a pleasant hum in the distance.

We made a fire before we left and burned all the various sorts of paper cups we had used on tomato juice, beer and coffee, and the plates and all the odd bits of paper. Then we dumped the now melted ice on it to put it out, packed up the few bits of food left and the forks and spoons, screwed up the thermos bottles and the tired hostess was left facing a minimum of picnic mess late at night in her kitchen.

Most families have a tried and true meat loaf recipe, and here is one of these.

A knuckle of veal chopped up
3 pounds of leanish veal
4 hard boiled eggs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ an onion sliced

1 tablespoon of lemon juice
1 tablespoon of salt
Pepper, parsley, slices of pimento

Cut up the three pounds of lean veal in smallish pieces and put it on with the knuckle and the onion in cold water. Bring to the boil and let it simmer for about three quarters of an hour. Then drain saving the liquid in which it has cooked which must be reduced to a cupful by rapid boiling. Throw away the bits of bone and take out the meat and put it through the mincer along with the pieces of onion. Season the meat well with the salt and pepper and add the tablespoon of lemon juice. Take a tin shaped like a smallish loaf of bread and pack in the meat with pieces of the hard boiled eggs and a few slices of pimento and some chopped parsley put here and there through it. Finally pour on the cup of stock. Press well and chill in the refrigerator for at least half a day.

¼ cup of butter
 ¼ cup of lard
 1 cup of sugar
 ⅓ cup of milk
 1 egg
 2 cups of flour
 2 teaspoons of baking powder
 1 teaspoon of vanilla
 ½ teaspoon of salt

Cream the butter and lard thoroughly, then add the sugar, the egg well-beaten, the milk and the vanilla. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add them to the first mixture. Chill the dough. Take about a third of it and put it on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible. Cut with a cutter which has been dipped in flour. Put the cookies on a buttered baking sheet and bake in a medium oven from eight to ten minutes. Gather up the pieces left over and add them to another section of the dough which you can be cutting while the first batch is cooking. Be sure and keep the dough as cold as possible or you may have to add more flour which will make the cookies less short.

Archbishop A. U. de Pencier and his daughter, Miss Betty de Pencier, have left Vancouver for their summer cottage at Davenport, near Sechelt, where they were joined by Mrs. Kenneth Vaughan and her children, Peter and Patsy.


Hon. Mrs. Robin Balfour and her two little sons, and the Hon. Mrs. Ho and her two small boys, have arrived in Ottawa from England and are staying at the May Court Club.

Mrs. Prentice Bloedel and her children have left Vancouver for their country house near Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Blackburn, of Ottawa, have received word of the safe arrival in England of their two daughters, Mrs. David Fisher-Rowe, and Miss Mary Blackburn. Miss Blackburn had signed up for ambulance driving in France, and her parents are not aware of her present plans.

Mrs. Victor Sifton, with her son and two daughters, has left Winnipeg for her summer residence at Brockville. Mr. Sifton will join his family later in the season.

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Col. Mess' Big Job

BY WILLIAM CHILD CURREY

ON JUNE 24 of this year Lieut.-Col. James Mess was elected president of the Association of Canadian Clubs. It is not generally known that for years this Association has been performing a highly important part in coordinating the work of all the Canadian Clubs, securing their speakers and arranging the details of nationwide lecture tours. Now that we are at war the need for sound, well informed public opinion is recognized as vitally necessary, and for this reason it is well that Canada should know something about Col. Mess and the educational uses he intends to make of the national affiliation of Canadian Clubs.

Col. Mess is a man who responds but poorly to questions directed at probing his personal history and accomplishments; he adroitly swerves any such attempts into a discussion of the purely impersonal ideals that dominate his activities. To know and understand Col. Mess is to know and

understand the work he is doing, for the two are inseparable.

Col. Mess is imbued with one predominant idea—to bring to the people of Canada, from the best authorities procurable, accurate first-hand knowledge of what is going on in the world from the British point of view. To accomplish this end he believes that the Canadian Clubs, both men's and women's, provide a most effective medium. There are no fewer than ninety of these clubs scattered from one end of Canada to the other, each one representative of intelligent Canadian opinion in its locality, and Col. Mess proposes to use them as a forum for telling the Canadian people what the war is about. The Association of Canadian Clubs, with its office in Ottawa, its own officers and secretariat, is in a position to realize this objective to a high degree, and the recent election of Col. Mess to its presidency has brought him the opportunity to put into effect the program



COL. JAMES MESS

that has been long uppermost in his mind.

Born in Dundee, Scotland and educated there in mechanical engineering, Col. Mess came to Canada thirty years ago. But even before his ar-

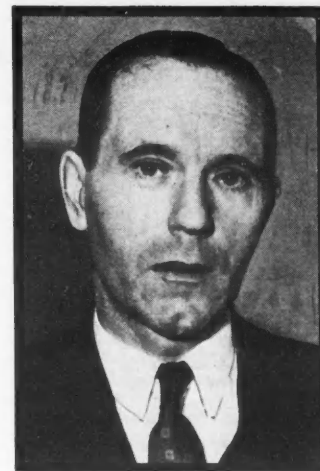
rival in this country he had already served four years as a midshipman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve under the command of the Marquess of Graham. In 1916 he married a Canadian girl, Kathleen Frances Osler, a relative of the renowned Sir William. In Canada he has continued his interest in problems of defence and has achieved a long and enviable record in his Majesty's forces. In the Great War as Major he was in command of the 10th Canadian Machine Gun Corps; later he was second in command of the Canadian Machine Gun Depot in England, and in 1918 he was given command of the Machine Gun Corps of Canada. Ever since then he has taken a keen interest in the Canadian non-permanent militia; he has been with the Canadian Machine Gun Association since its formation and was its second president.

In the practice of his profession as a mechanical engineer he has won no small eminence, for he heads a number of important Canadian companies as their president and general manager. During the last twenty years his business has required him to make many trips across the Atlantic. He has been to England and Scotland

at least ten times and six or eight times to the continent. While on these trips he repeatedly visited Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, France and northern Italy. By reason of his long association with military affairs he was able to contact officers from every part of the Empire and from their conversation gain a sound knowledge of the world forces that were operating against British interests. In every important country in western Europe, from first-hand observation, supplemented by his intimate knowledge of the military situation, he was able to watch the unfolding of international movements and correctly appraise their significance.

True British Policy

In November and December of 1933 Col. Mess was in England and on his return he made some remarkably accurate predictions. In an address before the Empire Club the following January he said: "Opinion, as I gathered it, definitely points to a crisis this coming spring and a more severe crisis early in 1940." Another visit to England in the spring of 1939 only increased his certainty that war was impending.



JOINS CABINET. Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, who has joined the enlarged Federal Cabinet as Minister of Naval Defense.

In the course of this address he enumerated seven distinct attributes that are the bedrock of British character and from which may be divined the rationale of British policy. He then proceeded to reduce these attributes to a formula which would be expressive of the British point of view under all circumstances. He arrived at an aphorism precise and useable, not only for an interpretation of British policy in the past but for a fuller understanding of present and future policy: "Determine what is inevitable; pursue without rancor, at whatever personal sacrifice necessary, with all justice possible, and regardless of ridicule or criticism, confident in the ultimate results."

Now that Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations are in the throes of the most desperate struggles in their history Col. Mess believes that the need of presenting Canadians with the British point of view is imperative. The Association will bend every effort to secure speakers for the Canadian Clubs who are the highest authorities obtainable. These speakers are to be available to as many clubs as possible; itineraries will be arranged so that the smaller clubs will not be at a disadvantage with the larger ones, and where expenses are involved the costs will be distributed so as not to bear too heavily on the weaker clubs. It is also proposed to make speakers available to groups of service clubs in towns where no Canadian Club is functioning.

THEATRE NOTES

HAILED by George Bernard Shaw himself as the finest actress ever to play the title-role of "Candida," the lovely and talented Miss Peggy Wood will head the cast in the presentation of this Shavian classic at the Royal Alexandra for a week's engagement commencing Monday evening, July 15. "Candida" is regarded by the critical authorities of the theatre as Shaw's greatest comedy and one of the three or four plays by Shaw upon which his reputation rests as a playwright rather than a propagandist. It has been called "a perfect play," is the target for concentrated study in university play-shop courses and, according to the dramatic pundits, will survive along with "St. Joan" long after other Shavian efforts are forgotten.

Miss Peggy Wood achieved one of her first spectacular successes in the role of the sympathetic and understanding woman torn between the high moral love of her preacher-husband and the passionate intensity of a visiting poet. Long one of the most glamorous figures on the stage, she is as well-known to London theatre-goers as she is to Broadway. A singing star in her teens, she appeared in such musical successes as "Naughty Marietta," "The Firefly," "Girl of My Dreams" and "Maytime." She progressed to legitimate drama, scoring a personal triumph in "Candida" in London. Since that time, her work has ranged from Shakespeare to modern drawing-room comedy. Her only return to the musical field was the leading role in "Bitter-Sweet" by Noel Coward.

A distinguished cast will be seen in support of Miss Wood. The preacher-husband, realistically engaged in solving the problems of his parishioners but unaware of that problem which affects profoundly his own domestic happiness, will be played by Mr. Roy Roberts, leading man to such outstanding stars as Ethel Barrymore, Gertrude Lawrence, Jane Cowl and Ina Claire.



COL. C. W. G. GIBSON, whom Premier King has appointed Minister of National Revenue.

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The letter reproduced at the right, recently received from Mr. R. H. Smyth, Advertising Manager, Dominion Rubber Company Limited, is an indication of how highly important advertisers regard CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL.

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IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.



Mr. A. M. O'Malley,
Advertising Manager,
Canadian Home Journal,
73 Richmond St. W.,
Toronto, 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. O'Malley -

The excellent cooperation we have received from CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL prompts me to write this letter.

We have always regarded CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL as an excellent medium for our consumer campaigns. We are pleased to say that our judgment in this respect has been amply justified.

The broadside which you sent out featuring footwear advertising in your magazine is an excellent piece of merchandising. We appreciate, indeed, the representation of our products in this broadside and are sure its distribution among the retail shoe stores will be a fine thing for both of us.

You fellows are certainly onto your job, and are giving us fine service for our advertising investment in CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL.

Yours very truly,
R. H. Smyth,
Advertising Manager.

It shouts - -
"MORE SALES FOR YOU!"



Above is the broadside referred to by Mr. R. H. Smyth in his letter. If you would like a copy of this, we will gladly send you one on request.

WORLD of WOMEN

Pre-Blockade

BY BERNICE COFFEY

"AND here are a few Danish things which arrived the other day," said the manager of one of our favorite gift shops. "They were sent out just before the British navy clamped on the blockade after the Huns marched into Denmark."

We picked up the finely glazed pieces of pottery with a feeling of sadness as we thought of the artists who had lavished pride and skill on their creation, and wondered what had become of all the little people in Europe whose clever hands have given the world so much sensitive beauty and happiness.

This exquisite fish service, for instance, which was awarded a prize for design at the Paris Exposition. Plates and platter are of celadon, that exquisitely tender shade of willow green so long a cherished secret of the potters of ancient China. Centering each plate is a design of white coral as it grows under the sea, with a deeper touch of dark olive green at the base to lend definition. Since the painting is under the glaze you have the feeling of seeing the coral under water. Certainly a most distinguished setting for the fish course—whether the fish is a prize of the lord and master's rod and reel, or the more prosaic variety from the fishmonger's.

Then there's the fruit service of cream porcelain banded with olive green with a slyly humorous peasant and his wheelbarrow centering each plate. On one he is seen wheeling his cargo of an apple—so enormous it completely fills the barrow. In another he is bent under the weight of the pear he carries on his shoulders. Again, he is seated on the barrow smoking his pipe as he blandly contemplates a plum whose dimensions would stagger the imagination of even a Californian.

There's the gentle rather old-fashioned charm of a fruit service with plates which have what are known to the trade as basket edges. "The Danes have a great feeling for their own wildflowers," said our mentor, as he picked up one of the plates. "Any-one who has visited their work places knows the ideal conditions which the potters and artists enjoyed. The rooms are high-ceiled and flooded with natural light, and everyone had the most complete freedom. Probably the artist who painted this fruit service strolled in the surrounding fields and picked the flowers for the design you see here. I remember seeing a goose waddling about one of the studios while a sculptor modelled it in clay, when I was there last time."

Those whose fancy turns to something more vigorous will be caught by the lusty charm of a luncheon service for eight. It's of faience (the English call it stoneware) banded with maroon. Each plate has a scenic design in which little bits of Denmark are caught with a few strokes of gay color—perhaps a house past which a swallow wings its way toward the North Sea of which a glimpse is to be had in the background. Some astute individual with a country house filled with maple furniture will fall on this with crows of triumph.

Heels and Timber

The eagle eye of Great Britain's timber controller has fallen on English women's high heels, and that individual has decided they must go to help conserve the country's timber reserves. Now the shoe-makers are trying to find a substitute for wooden heels. Rumor says that the girls may still retain their extra inches in height by means of shoes having heels made of crepe rubber.

Furs and July

Are you one of those forehanded persons who do not become completely unnerved at the thought of re-modelling last year's furs in July? Then here are a few advance style notes you may want to keep in mind: "The kimono sleeve is the next step in fur fashion," say those who do not hesitate to go out on the limb of prophecy.

Shoulder-lines lack much of the over-stuffed appearance of last season. Many new mink coats have more flare in back and more fullness in front.

Some furriers believe that the fitted dressmaker coat with very feminine details is the coming fashion in fur, and that we are turning away from the coat which is either casual and loose of line or strictly tailored.

Our spies report rumors of black Persian lamb coats which have black woollen fabric trimming. A black broadcloth border about two inches wide, for instance, edged the tailored collar and front closing of one of these coats. Besides being decorative this fabric treatment has another sound reason to recommend it. The fabric helps protect the fur down the front edges where there is a great deal of wear.

Perfume and Baths

Delphine... would shoot a spray of Cinq-a-Sept into the air, tell me to count ten and then walk through the vapor. The Cinq-a-Sept is too strong, she said, never apply it direct but just walk through the ghost of it.

"I've been kidding poor Aunt Hattie but I don't think I ever take a bath without remembering something she taught me. If you turn the hot on first it fills the bathroom with steam. Let the cold run first and then you can let in as much hot as you like and not fog everything up."

—From Christopher Morley's "Kitty Foyle."

Children's Hegira

Almost daily ships bearing England's children arrive in Canadian ports. The passenger lists include names from Burke's Peerage and Debrett, the names of children whose fathers are leaders in Britain's arts, sciences, politics and business, and the names of many, many children whose names are untouched by the bright light of fame or exalted birth. But all share in the common heritage that is England's.

Anthony, Michael, Diana, Jeremy, Robin, Venetia, Ann, Davina, Simon, Christopher—they arrive in large school groups to carry on under the same masters and teachers they had "at home"; with capable English nannies to care for them in the homes of friends; sometimes with a mother; or alone to be met by Canadian friends or relations. All share in the same quiet but observant wonder at the strange trams they see on the streets, the unshaded lights so astonishing to eyes accustomed to Stygian blackouts, the size of Canadian automobiles compared to little English cars, the seemingly un-



HERE ARE FOUR OF A SISTERHOOD, all gaily colored, all cool, all very brief and extremely simple for country wear. Starting at the left of the bridge, which overlooks the Salmon river falls on the Seignior Club property, is Miss Valerie St. Laurent in a bare-knee skirt of sportline cloth, shirt of cherry and white tie silk designed by Izod of London. The cardigan in London tan is a Scotch shetland import and the knee length socks natural cotton; Miss Joan Patterson wears a red and white stripe play suit having the new ballerina skirt and bare midriff; Miss Madeline Gelinis comes next in tom-boy shorts and shirt of light weight flannel, then Miss Peggy MacMillan in bright red and white English gingham rompers.

—From Morgan's Sportswear Shop, Montreal.

limited quantities of butter which they spread sparingly on bread, the word "gas" instead of petrol, Canadian plumbing, the large open lawns in front of the houses, Canadian distances, voices with unfamiliar intonations.

Canadians and English taking part in this strange hegira of the children are much too preoccupied with the more immediate problems of adjusting themselves one to the other to give the future much careful thought.

They are content to leave that to fate and the historians.

Handle With Care

The slithery fluid lines of silk jersey frocks are so becoming they have endeared themselves to all women who can boast of moderately good figure proportions. But with all its

charm jersey is not perfect. It is as temperamental as an opera star of the Nineties and demands almost as much cherishing as a baby panda. It requires extremely careful dry cleaning for the material has a tendency to pull every which way. It stretches out of all proportion. Uneven hemlines, enlarged waistlines and added length of skirt is the result unless the dress is carefully measured before being dumped into the cleaning fluid. It's a fine headache to the dry cleaner. However, any reliable dry cleaning firm is able to take all this in its stride and send your pet home looking as good as new.

Probably the dress will be packed in a box and not hung on a hanger because the weight of the material tends to drag the dress down. It's an excellent idea to leave it there until it is to be worn.

South American Way

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ONE of the direct results of the uproar in Europe is the loss of French style leadership, and this continent's designers suddenly have found themselves very much on their own. In searching about for new sources of inspiration they have developed a keen interest in the clothes and customs of the countries of South America and more and more of the glossy paper fashion magazines are making their readers aware of the national costumes worn in these Latin countries.

Some of the results of this new and fervid interest is seen in the comeback of the cape—inspired by the huacos, Chilean cowboys, who wear their ponchos sweeping from the shoulders as they ride to town. The ponchos are brilliant flaming scarlet of rough cloth woven from llama wool. Aprons have come up from Chile where the peons working in the fields wear them over shorts. The hat with the dramatic rolled brim is the result of some fashion scout's admiration for the huaso's rolling felt sombrero.

In Peru shawls are tied about the shoulders or are used as a sort of ambulant cradle to carry an infant on its mother's back. Here, the infants are left in their prams but it's the same flowered challis shawl, worn for evening, or to swing on after tennis.

The gaucho's baggy bombachas with broad sash of multi-colored wool at the waist inspire new trouser fashions. His coin-covered belt is borrowed for a lounging suit. The tassels on his garters are appropriated for lapel ornaments. Cactus-printed shirts in weird putty-pink, dirndl skirts of leiardo stripes, are some of the latest things in beachwear. As for evening you'll float in flounced organdies—like the one worn by the gaucho's girl friend when she dances the pazo doble—if the fashion people have their way. And they usually do.

Lash Flash

Everyone is aware, or ought to be by now, of the special care needed by the hair in the summertime. But how many realize that the eyelashes should share in the same kindly protection?

To encourage eyelash growth there is nothing more praiseworthy than the use of eyelash grower every night. Also nightly brushing makes lashes not only longer, but stronger, while a spiral brush trains them to curl upward. Get a small comb for separating and making the most of thin lashes, and use a special curler to induce that bland wide-eyed sweep. Mascara will make the most of their length, especially if they are light at the tip. Try the effect of two shades, such as brown, with green or blue tips. The result, we promise, won't look as weird as it seems when described on paper.

Rule the Waves

Has your hair reached that unsatisfactory stage that indicates a permanent wave is imminent? Then it's well to remember that Steps should be taken immediately if your pride is to

be justified when you emerge triumphantly from the hairdresser's in all the glory of a crop of brand-new curls. All the preliminary pampering—scalp treatments and brushing—will add to your smug satisfaction in the finished result, for a healthy crop of hair is almost a guarantee of a successful permanent wave.

You may be tempted to think you haven't time to brush it, or your wave is too carefully set to be disturbed. If so, regular oil-and-scalp treatments are essential. Ask for a non-alkaline shampoo, and insist on two test curls being given before the whole head is waved. Be firm about setting lotion—too much makes the hair stiff, and later solidifies to look like dandruff. Go to a good hairdresser—inexpensive hairdressers can not afford to use the best materials, so your hair suffers. If your hair is white, or soft, or "difficult," find out about the methods especially adapted to these types. One, for instance, is used with an oily solution and thus reconditions and waves simultaneously.

Arctic Rescue

Speaking of permanents, it is possible to have ringlets of a sort even though your address may be as remote from a beauty salon as Igloo Avenue, Somewhere-At-The-North-Pole. Some shops have for sale a permanent wave kit containing a solution and some special curlers. You dampen the hair with the solution, wind it on the curlers, and then hope for the best. As we haven't seen the finished result of one of these home jobs, we are unable to report on it. Of course, a permanent wave requires the hand of a professional hairdresser to "set" it into presentable shape. But that's your problem if you insist on living at the North Pole.



SIR HENRY DRAYTON, Mrs. H. G. Stapells, Miss Nora Drayton and Mr. H. G. Stapells, K.C., all of Toronto, are seen together at Elbow Beach, Bermuda, where the Stapells have been staying.

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Sani-Flush CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING



UP IN THE FRONT RANKS for summer are these two bathing suits snapped by the falls on the Salmon river on the Seignior Club property in the Province of Quebec. Left, Miss Mary Porter in the very new water velva suit in aqua tone; right, Miss Madeline Gelinis wears a white satin lastex princess style suit having plume print in bright blue.

—Morgan's Sportswear Shop, Montreal.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Richardson of South Carolina, are spending the summer at their lakes below Murray Bay and at Murray Bay, where they have taken the cottage owned by Mr. John Coffin, of New York.

Lady Boynton of London, England, has arrived in Canada from Nassau, and is spending the summer at the Manoir Richelieu.

Senator Lorne C. Webster of Montreal, who has been staying at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, has left to take up his duties in Ottawa.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has as her guests at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, for the duration of the war, her daughter, Lady May Abel Smith and her three children, who arrived in Canada recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Ewart and their young son, Malcolm, have returned to Ottawa from the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau.

Mrs. Stafford Whitby and her daughter, Philada, have arrived in Montreal from England and are

staying with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Laird, Westmount. Dr. Whitby recently succeeded Sir Gilbert Morgan as director of government research laboratories in England.

Miss Mary MacIntosh, daughter of Sir Harry MacIntosh, is expected to arrive in Toronto from England, and will spend the war period with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barber.

Mrs. H. Lovat Dickson and her small son, Jonathan, arrived recently in Montreal from England, and are the guests of Mrs. Dickson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brodie.

Mrs. E. L. M. Burns and Miss Mary Burns, who recently arrived from England, are the guests of the former's cousin, Mrs. Moore McNaughton in Montreal, and later will take up residence in Toronto.

Mr. Barry Ryan has arrived in Montreal from New York to spend the summer with his mother, Mrs. S. Tack Ryan.

Mrs. D'Arcy McGee of Ottawa, is spending some time at her summer home in Muskoka.

Miss Peggy Crowfoot, who has been staying with her parents, the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec and Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot, has left Quebec to spend the summer at Camp Minnening, Ontario.

Mrs. A. E. Worswick, of London, England, is spending the summer at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Monro Grier were in Toronto last week-end to meet Mrs. Grier's little granddaughter, Miss Donna Bradbrooke, who has just arrived from England.

Lady Dunn has arrived from England accompanied by her daughter, Lady Patricia de Bendor, and her small daughter, the Countess Caroline de Bendor, and by Sir James Dunn's grandchildren, Miss Serena Dunn and Miss Nell Dunn, daughters of Mr. Philip and Lady Mary Dunn, and Master Robin Jenkinson. Sir James Dunn, who has been in Canada for some time joined them in Montreal before they all left for Metis Beach to spend the summer at the Boule Rock Hotel.

Admiral and Mrs. H. A. Wiley, of Washington, are occupying their cottage at Murray Bay for the summer.

The Hon. Mrs. J. R. Ballantyne, with Miss Linda and Master Michael Ballantyne, of Montreal, are spending the remainder of the season at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B.



NO PARTING OF THE WAYS HERE for the shorts are made in one with the blouse—a decided advantage in helping to retain a well-assembled appearance when the tennis game is a fast one. The material is white jersey, and the little buttons down the front are star-shaped.

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TIRED* EYES**



Only TWO DROPS of this eye specialist's formula are needed to SOOTHE and REFRESH dull, tired eyes. Its special EXCLUSIVE ingredient quickly CLEARS eyes red and inflamed (from late hours, fatigue, driving, overindulgence, etc.).



Thousands prefer stainless, sanitary, safe EYE-GENE, because it is quickly EFFECTIVE in making EYES FEEL GOOD. WASH your eyes with EYE-GENE today. On sale at drug, department and ten-cent stores.

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THE BACK PAGE

Club Meeting

BY MARY QUAYLE INNES

JANET hurried out into the school yard carrying the minute book and the big bag of work. She looked round for the other club members. Ruth and Edna stood by the volley ball net talking to Dick. Janet made a little face at sight of Dick but she passed close to the girls, calling, "Come on. It's time to go."

"In a minute," Ruth answered without looking round. Janet paused uncertainly. The girls went on talking, paying no attention to her. At every remark Dick made they laughed extravagantly. Janet looked for the other members. The meeting was at Verna's house today and she could not see Verna anywhere. She must have hurried on home and be waiting impatiently for them to come. The secretary, at any rate, ought to be there in good time.

"I'm going on, Ruth." She waited for them to accompany her but Ruth only called carelessly.

"All right. We'll be along," Janet knocked at the Clark's door. She at least was on time. Heavy steps came through the hall instead of light, running ones and Mrs. Clark opened the door.

"Hello, Janet. Verna isn't home yet. Do you want to wait?"

"Isn't she here? Why, it's our club meeting. I thought —"

Mrs. Clark laughed her big, shaking laugh. "Goodness, is your meeting here? I don't believe Vera mentioned it. If she did I forgot all about it. Go on up to her room if you want to. She'll soon be here."

Why, Janet thought dazedly as she climbed the stairs, she had sent out neat little notices early last week. When the club was to meet at her house, her mother was busy for days before hand cleaning her room, baking cookies and coconut cake. The Clarks were different, that was all, she told herself hastily. Some people forgot things more easily than others. It wasn't that Mrs. Clark didn't think the club was important.

Verna had a lovely big room with a satin bedspread and a dressing table with long pink flounces. Janet sat down and looked fixedly at the dressing table, pretending it was her own. After a moment she tiptoed over and sat on the pink-cushioned stool. She pushed her short hair behind her ears to see how she would look when she was grown up. The front door banged open.

Janet hurriedly got out her bag and began to lay out the work on the bed. Verna, Ruth and Edna came upstairs together, talking very fast.

"He took my kerchief, can you imagine? That blue one and he won't give it back. Of course he's awfully good looking. My sister took him for a high school boy —"

THEY stopped talking as they came into the room. Sitting before the lovely pink dressing table, Janet had felt as grown up as anyone else. But the moment the other girls entered the room, she felt small again and remembered that she was the youngest girl in the entire eighth grade. The teacher thought it remarkable that a girl just twelve and such a small girl should not only keep up with the others but keep ahead of them. Most of the girls were fourteen and Edna was fifteen. With them Janet's youth did not seem such an advantage.

"Well, I guess we'd better start," Verna said, throwing off her cardigan. Verna was the president. "What do we have to do today?"

"I'll read the minutes," Janet said, wishing the girls would sit down and listen. "On Friday the Clover Crochet Club met at the home of Edna Pierce. The president called the meeting to order."

"Can't we skip that stuff?" Ruth demanded. "It always sounds the same."

"They always read minutes," Janet protested. "I wrote it all out."

"Let her read it," the president pronounced, yawning. "Take the weight off your feet, Edna."

Janet read rapidly. After "delicious refreshments were very kindly served by Mrs. Pierce and the meeting adjourned," she hurried on "now the roll call, Verna —"

"Good gosh, use your eyes, kid," Ruth exclaimed tartly. "We're all here but Joan and Lucile."

Janet tried not to notice her. "Joan and Lucile told me they had to work at their Egyptian project," she said with dignity.

Ruth laughed loudly. "Oh, is that what they told you? That's a good one. They went to the Excelsior to see 'Wings of Midnight'."

"Oh, no they didn't! Lucile said she hadn't started her project and she wanted —"

That laughing glance passed between Verna and Ruth.

"All right, have it your own way," Ruth said. She was still smiling. "What's next?"

Edna looked at the work laid out on the bed. "Here's my baby's mitten," she laughed. "It's so dirty you can't tell if it started out to be pink or blue. Will you look at this belt with clothespins on it? What's the idea of felt clothespins?"

"Those aren't clothespins," Verna answered cheerfully. "They're men. Peasants."



"Better hurry if ya wanna finish, Ma,—here comes a dust storm!"
—By Bert Bushell.

"They look very nice," Janet told her encouragingly.

"They look perfectly awful," Verna said calmly. "Whose is that pot holder? The stuffing's coming out."

EVERYONE knew to whom the baby's sacque belonged. Janet's mother had taught her to make it. It was beautifully crocheted, very clean and nearly finished. It had been intended that the sacque and mittens should make up a set but they appeared now to be made out of quite different materials.

"We can't start work yet," Janet said firmly. She had been thinking of leaving out this part of the meeting but if she left it out, no one else would remember. What was a constitution for, if you didn't follow it? Her face felt very hot but she said sturdily, "About our fine for slang —"

Ruth groaned. "Skip it. We haven't been talking slang."

Janet stared at the bed and went on steadily, "Verna said 'Take the weight

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HARRY AMOSS

off your feet' and Ruth said 'Gosh' and 'kid' —"

"Take the weight off your feet! That isn't slang. That's what you do when you sit down."

"It's slang."

"Who ever started this fine for slang, anyway? Janet did because she never uses any."

"I did not! We all voted for it. It's in the constitution."

"All right, all right," Verna and Ruth handed over their pennies.

"And I thought — maybe we could fine people if they don't come to the meetings. Joan's missed four and Lucile two and it doesn't seem — That is, we have to do the work —"

"We've got enough fines. Anyway we can't fine them when they aren't here."

"Maybe," Janet suggested gravely, "maybe we could tell them if they miss so many meetings we'll vote them out of the club."

"Why bother?" Edna asked. "Joan's out now." She went to the window and looked up and down the street.

"Oh no, she's always had an excuse," Janet insisted.

The smiling look went round the other three. Janet picked up her

sacque and began to crochet rapidly. She felt a pricking under her eyelids.

"Goodness, I don't know what to put on this belt now," Verna sighed, dropping it across her knees. "I've got some green felt. How do you make peasant trees?"

"These things are never going to get done. What did we ever start all this muck for?"

"Don't answer, don't say a word," Janet whispered imploringly to herself. But she knew it was no use.

She was secretary, the work was her responsibility. "They're for our bazaar," she said in a small, tight voice. "To make money for the fund for crippled children. We voted —"

"Well, nobody with eyes in his head would buy stuff like this. Anyway it won't be done."

"We could work on it at home. I work on mine."

"We tried that. That was how I lost mine."

"Girls," Mrs. Clark exclaimed from the doorway. "I put out some stuff for you on the kitchen table. Help yourselves. I'm going out."

A TALL frosty bottle of ginger ale, a big tin of pineapple juice, a package of cheese crackers and a plate of cookies. Store cookies. Janet thought how her mother set the table with her best china and hand-made doilies. It hadn't taken Mrs. Clark two minutes to lay out these things. Yet they tasted wonderfully good.

When they went upstairs again, Janet set to work at her crocheting. The other girls, first one, then another, kept going to the window. Suddenly there were loud voices outside and Janet got up to look. Dick and three other big boys were playing catch. Janet felt her nerves flinch at sight of them. Big boys were dreadful, if only she never had to see another of them.

They invented horrible ways of teasing her so that she would walk half a mile out of her way to avoid passing one of them. Of course they teased the other girls too, even more, perhaps, than they teased her. But when they poured glue on Verna's braids she only laughed, and Ruth, when Dick put a live toad in her school bag, had just picked it out and slipped it into his desk. The boys too smiled that strange smile when they looked at her. She felt the girls watching her and exclaimed briskly,

"What on earth are those boys playing there for? They don't live around here."

"I guess because it's a blind street," Ruth said. "There isn't much traffic."

She began to laugh and Verna and Edna laughed too. Janet made up a polite smile and bent to her work.

"Well, I'd better give this belt a whirl," Verna said in a queer voice full of laughter, almost of exultation. She picked up the felt, cut a green dab and glued it beside a tan clothespin.

"Your tree's smaller'n your man," Edna gurgled.

"That's the peasant of it. How you getting along, Edna?"

"Hi-yo!" they heard, very loud, in Dick's deep, man's voice. "Hi-yo, Clover!"

Verna jumped up, dropping her belt on the floor. "Come on, play ball!" she cried.

Edna and Ruth plunged down the stairs. Verna stopped in the doorway. "Come on, Janet. You come too."

"Where you going?" Janet demanded sharply.

"Come on. We're going to play ball."

"No, thank you."

JANET saw the three girls running, jumping for the ball, laughing to the boys. She held her head and back very stiff. With hasty, fumbling movements she folded all the work into her bag, closed the minute book and put on her sweater. If only she could go out by the back door and avoid passing them. She walked rapidly across the verandah and down the steps. One

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of the girls called her name but she pretended not to hear. She could hardly make her feet move fast enough. Her eyes stared straight ahead. Dick, chasing the ball ran past her and shouted,

"Hi-yo, Clover!"

She took no notice. Her face felt very hot and as stiff as leather.

After she had turned a corner, she walked more slowly. Her mother must not imagine that the meeting had broken up earlier than usual. A breath of coolness threaded through the bitterness of her thoughts. Suppose the girls were rough and silly and liked to play with boys and made fun of her and wouldn't do their work. Who stood first in the class, who had been chosen to write the class history?

Janet swung the bulky work bag.

The crippled children needed help even if the girls were too lazy to give it. After supper she would rip out those dingy shapeless mittens, wash the wool and start them over. Her fingers had been burning to get at them. She gave a little skip as she walked. Maybe she could put a flounce on that old stand in her room to make a dressing table like Verna's.

THE BACK PAGE

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